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SUPPLEMENT
TO
HOW TO WRITE
THE
HISTORY OF A FAMILY.

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A SUPPLEMENT TO
HOW TO WRITE
THE
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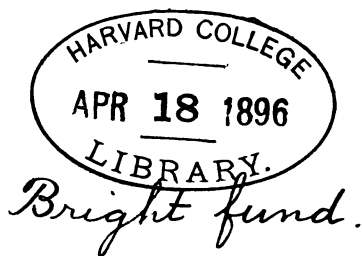
A
Guide for the Genealogist.

William Phillimore Watts ^{BY}
W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.,
SOMETIME OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

γενεά πορεύεται καὶ γενεά ἔρχεται.

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PREFACE.

The first edition of "How to Write the History of a Family" was exhausted within a few months of its publication, and the second also has been long out of print. Therein is an indication of the increasing interest now taken in genealogical pursuits. A third edition being called for, it seems desirable to improve this hand-book by various additions and some emendations, which experience, the lapse of time, or the suggestions of friends render desirable. It was at first intended, that these should be incorporated in the third edition, but the amount of matter was so considerable that it was ultimately decided to issue it separately in the form of a supplement, a decision which will be appreciated by those who already possess the work. The main features of this supplement will be gathered from the "contents," but some of them may be specially referred to. These are, the 'Chapter for Beginners,' and the chapters on 'Surnames,' 'Antiquarian Societies,' the 'Table of Visitations,' 'Wills' and 'Marriage Licences,' and especially the two chapters on Scottish and Irish genealogy. It should be mentioned that this supplement is pagged in continuance of the second edition,

and when the pagination of the two editions varies, as it does from page 115, references to both are given. As in the original edition, so with this supplement, I have gladly to acknowledge kind help of others. Mr. Charles H. Athill, Richmond Herald, helped me with the heraldic chapter, and notably so in revising the table of the English "Visitations." The Scottish chapter had the advantage of the advice and help of Mr. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, while I am similarly indebted in respect of the Irish chapter to Mr. Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, and to the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, Dr. Digges La Touche. Without their help and the assistance of other friends, I could not have ventured to write either of these chapters. A handbook, such as this, is at the best but a compilation, so that it is well to add, that further suggestions for its improvement will be gladly received by the writer.

W. P. W. P.

124, CHANCERY LANE.

December, 1895.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO

How to Write the History of a Family.

A CHAPTER FOR BEGINNERS.

AS IN other pursuits, so it is with genealogy, there is no "royal" road to the art of writing a family history or tracing a pedigree. For doing this successfully, much patient research is requisite, and, it must be added, some natural aptitude for the subject. What deters many who feel interested in their family history from following the study, is in most cases the difficulty of making a commencement. Nothing perhaps is known beyond the names of the grandparents or an indefinite tradition that the family came from some particular county, or is related to some eminent family bearing the same surname. And all this will often appear

too vague to form the basis of a family history. Some elementary suggestions may, therefore, be acceptable to those who, feeling some interest in their genealogy, have as yet taken no steps towards placing it on record for the use of themselves and their kindred.

Much depends on the particulars of each case, whether the inquirer resides in London or the country, whether the patronymic is of common occurrence, and especially on the social position of the family whose pedigree is to be written.

If it be one of good position, or if it has been fortunate enough to attract attention from some genealogist, then a reference to one or two indexes to printed pedigrees, will show what has already been done. This will form a ground work, and it will then be needful to verify and enlarge the existing pedigree. The beginner must not fall into the error of imagining that every pedigree in print is correct, and without going as far as a well-known author who says, that most pedigrees are to some extent untrue, it is no doubt the case that errors abound not infrequently as to material facts. When we remember that they are usually compiled by interested persons, who start with the object of tracing out a long pedigree, or of attaching new men to old acres, we need hardly wonder that such is the case. It is unnecessary to assume, as some illnaturally may, that inaccu-

racies result from deliberate attempts at deception. It may be so occasionally, oftener it is due to inability to appreciate the rules of evidence; those who have not been trained to realize the importance of testing evidence, are only too apt to jump to conclusions, which will tally with the object they have in view. The beginner should prepare himself to have his work tested, and should be ready to show clearly his authority for every fact he states in a pedigree. It is easy to assume the identity of individuals bearing the same name, but it is not always easy to prove it, and however tempting may be the prospect of attaching a family on to some ancient stock, it is obviously advisable to wait until absolute evidence of the theory is forthcoming, before venturing to make the thing public.

In verifying or extending a pedigree, the student, of course, will work on much the same lines as if he were engaged on a new one. Let him remember the cardinal principle, "verify your references," and check the various statements made. To trace out the pedigree of a family, bearing an uncommon name, is a far easier task than attempting the lineage of some surname of frequent occurrence. Every reference in the one case may be examined, while it would be obviously impossible to examine every allusion to Smith or Brown. A family of middle position, which has

long remained stationary in the same district, can often be more easily traced than one of eminence, whose residence has constantly varied. Then, again, there are usually plenty of records available, relating to families who have belonged to the landed and professional classes for any considerable period.

A resident in London, if interested in a leading family, has a distinct advantage over a genealogist living in the country, though to him, parish registers, the local probate court, and deeds and family papers are not so readily accessible.

In commencing a family genealogy, the initial stage to be taken is to note down, in a tabular form, all the information of which the beginner has personal cognizance. Accuracy with regard to names, dates, and other facts is absolutely needful, and everything which is in the least doubtful should be queried. Next, the assistance of friends and relatives, especially those who are aged, should be called in, and the embryo pedigree enlarged from their information, the individual sources of which should be carefully recorded. In collecting information from the living members of a family, it will, especially if they are numerous, often be desirable to send out a printed list of questions required to be answered, with a statement of the objects for which they are needed, for such a notification will often remove any objection

which might otherwise be felt to replying to them. Several forms of such blanks are in use in the United States, but they are usually more suitable for American than English genealogists. Not infrequently a perfectly authentic pedigree, five or six generations, may thus be obtained without resource to documentary evidence.

It must be remembered that, formerly, families were far less migratory than is now the case, and many families were often practically confined to a very restricted region, a fact which, necessarily, in no small degree facilitates genealogical research. When the ancient habitat or habitats of a family have been ascertained, the best plan to adopt, of course, is to visit the neighbourhood, and unless it be already familiar, to stay long enough to get thoroughly acquainted with the district, for in this way much knowledge will often be acquired likely to be valuable when working out the family history. Topography and genealogy it must be remembered are very intimately connected. Thus the names of old farmhouses often are derived from those resident in them centuries ago, and in similar way the names of past owners and tenants will be found associated with fields and woods, and the like.

They "call the lands after their own name," and in this way, old residences of the family may occasionally be identified, fresh sources of infor-

mation will be opened up for inquiry, and fresh clues will present themselves. The addition of a key map, showing the various habitats and migrations of the family, will, in many cases, prove of value and help to a clearer understanding of its history. Search should be made, not only in the places where members of the family are known to have resided, but also in neighbouring villages.

Personal information having been exhausted, let the tomb-stones in the churchyards be examined. The inscriptions thereon will usually add much to one's knowledge of the family, though it will not be possible always to tabulate the information gained. This source ended, reference must be made to parish registers, and except in those few cases, where they have been printed, this means wading through them from beginning to end, and for their earlier period, some ability to read the obsolete handwriting found in them. Family bibles and memoranda should be carefully examined, and the information and facts comprized therein should be noted in detail, and if access can be obtained to the title deeds of properties, which have been in the possession of the family for any considerable length of time, it is almost certain that the inquirer's knowledge of his family will be greatly increased by the information which such documents will afford. If they are

numerous, the task is sure to be a tedious one, even to those who are versed in legal technicalities. The student thereof, should be prepared to find that a long search may be practically negative in its results. Something has been done in recent years, to minimize the waste of time involved in fruitless inquiries, and the numerous records and indexes to records, which from time to time appear under the official sanction, or as the result of private enterprise, have placed modern students in a position which to genealogists of the last generation was a wholly utopian hope.

When the sources just briefly indicated have been exhausted, resort may be had to the indexes to printed pedigrees, which will show to what extent the history of the family has already been worked out. In the case of some families, but these are in the minority, little more will remain to be done than to amplify and extend the modern generations. In the vast majority of instances, the published pedigree will prove to be little more than an outline, which may be useful as a guide to the student, who may be engaged in preparing an extended account of the family.

The methods of arranging pedigrees and families we shall deal with later on, but the beginner will derive much benefit from the study of the tabular pedigrees, to be found in the principal county histories, or in such works as the

“Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica” and the “Genealogist.” Especially he will do well to read some of the monographs relating to particular families, of which, in this country and America, so many have been issued in recent years.

In putting down the facts in a pedigree or family history, the beginner should remember, that it is of the highest importance, to give such details, as will enable others, if need be, to test their accuracy. Thus, such a bald statement as, “John Smith of Whitacre, born 1808, died 1870, married Mary Johnston of London,” is of little value; it should run thus, “John Smith, born at Whitacre, co ——— 1 Nov. 1808, died at 350, Cromwell Road, London, married at St. George’s, Hanover Square, 2 June, 1838, to Mary, daughter of William Johnston.” Set out in this detail, a pedigree is easy of examination and proof. An exemplar of John Smith’s pedigree was given on page 56.

The various sources of information, both printed and manuscript which are available to inquirers, are dealt with in the succeeding chapters of this book. For those who intend to make of genealogy a special study, and do not desire to confine their attention to a single family, it will be advisable that they provide themselves with a few works of reference, to which they can add as inclination or opportunity permits. Thus

some standard hand book on heraldry is necessary, besides indexes to pedigrees. and guides to records and antiquarian literature. For such a reference library, we venture to suggest some such selection as the following. One of the earlier editions of "Boutell's English Heraldry," either the larger work, or the small hand book, or Hugh Clark's "Introduction to Heraldry," together with Burke's "General Armoury," though the beginner must remember that the latter is a work of reference which should be used with caution, as it is not authoritative. The "Genealogist's Guide" by Dr. G. W. Marshall, 2nd edition, and for American families, "Durrie's Index," a similar work to Dr. Marshall's. Sims' "Index to Herald's Visitations" though an incomplete work, is practically the only guide we have to pedigrees in manuscript, and is worth getting, but it is now a scarce work, having been long out of print. Scargill-Bird's "Handbook to the Public Records," a volume of official authority which supersedes the earlier one by Thomas. This it must be remembered deals only with records in the Public Record Office, and needs to be supplemented by other hand-books of more extended range. Sims' "Manual" is the most readily obtainable, and, though it is quite out of date, for it represents matters as they were some forty years ago, it is still indispensable to the student. Mr. Rye's "Records and Record

Searching," published in 1888, is well worth getting as it contains information, not readily accessible elsewhere.

As it is no use becoming acquainted with the whereabouts of records, unless with the intention of studying them, it will be well to get "Wright's Court Hand Restored," the last edition by C. T. Martin, and the "Record Interpreter," also by C. T. Martin; the former will help the reader to decypher the hand writing, and the latter to translate the contractions.

If the student proposes to deal with the pedigrees of families of the upper classes, a good peerage and baronetage is an absolute necessity. An "extinct" peerage and baronetage may be added with advantage, and Solley's "Index to Titles of Honour," issued by the old Index Society, should find a place amongst their selected books.

In dealing with the surnames, it is desirable to have Lower's "Patronymica Britannica," Bardsley's "English Surnames," and Guppy's "Homes of English Surnames."

Further, it is well to keep in touch with current periodical literature, by subscribing to the *Genealogist*, the "New England Register," or "Miscellanea Heraldica et Genealogica."

Should the student be interested in any particular county, he will, of course, subscribe to the

transactions of the local antiquarian society, the local record society, and to any local "Notes and Queries," which now, happily, few districts lack in. He will, of course, number in his library the heralds' visitation of his county, if printed, and the index, if printed, to the wills in the local probate registry.

Lastly, he should be a member of the Harleian Society and British Record Society, for most of the volumes issued by them are indispensable to every working genealogist, and it will be needless to add that of course no genealogical library, whether large or small, can be deemed complete, unless it contains a copy of the last edition of "How to write the History of a Family" together with the Supplement. This list might be extended, but the books just enumerated will prove a sufficient reference library for the needs of most private students, at any rate, until they have passed beyond the stage of seeking guidance from hand-books such as the present. Then they can extend it, according to their own judgment and opportunities.

One word may be added here, as to arrangement of family collections and notes. It is most necessary that they should be readily accessible, and though the precise method of arrangement followed, may vary in almost every case, yet some general hints will be useful. In the first place, the

student should possess a large album, in which to place miscellaneous scraps, newspaper cuttings, letters, and the like. This can be roughly lotted out to the various branches of the family, but care should be taken to leave ample space at the end for "miscellaneous," for it will often be quite impossible, at any rate at first, to place every item in its proper position. A box or pamphlet case will be found handy to preserve cuttings or miscellaneous notes, until time permits placing them in the album. The album should be paged and each entry should be indexed, as it is added. As regards rough note-books, intended for use when making searches, they should, of course, be of a size suitable for the pocket, and indexed up from time to time. From the album and note-books will be compiled the family history or collections. For this, quarto paper is probably the most convenient size. It will be found best not to have a blank volume ready bound, but to enter up the collections on separate sheets, which can be arranged in the most convenient order, as soon as a sufficient number have been collected together for binding; until then, they are best preserved in the pamphlet boxes, which most stationers can supply. In view of the process of sorting, it is desirable to write on one side of the paper only, and to leave ample margins to permit of the binder trimming the edges of the volumes. It is

best to have the paper, both of the rough notebooks and the collections ready ruled. These are small points, but to adopt some such system, which of course may be elaborated, according to individual convenience, will save much trouble and waste of time.

As the searcher's time is generally very limited, some knowledge of short-hand will be an acquisition, for it will obviously allow of the collection of much more material, than would otherwise be possible.

Thus equipped, the pedigree hunter, if only he possesses a moderate aptitude for such studies, may reasonably hope that his enquiries will result in collections which must interest himself and his kindred, and may, if his work deals with some eminent family, prove of permanent value to a far wider circle.


Dry as the pursuit of genealogy appears to those who have no practical acquaintance with this branch of study, it undoubtedly possesses a great fascination for all who take it up in earnest. Unlike many more exciting pursuits, it is one of which the results may have a permanent value and certainly some interest for others in the future, and it certainly has one great advantage, in that it may be indulged in by persons of moderate means. The pleasure of lighting upon some long sought for fact which supplies, it may

be a missing link, or extends our knowledge of the family history will often compensate for the hours spent in poring over registers and indexes with small results. Genealogy, so long as it is kept free from that personal vanity, which leads some to despise those who have not the advantage of a good lineage, is a pursuit which rightly should enlist the sympathy of everyone, and though it would be wrong to disparage other literature, and other science, yet we cannot help the thought, that the history of ourselves and of our own ancestry, is at least as deserving of the attention of educated men, as the classification of beetles and butterflies, or minute disquisitions on the text of Shakespeare or Tennyson. For after all is it not true, that "the proper study of mankind, is man?"





THE INTRODUCTION.

*Add to page 7:—*THE INTRODUCTION:—
The origin of the word pedigree is doubtful, but there appears some evidence to support a derivation from “*pied de grue*,” a crane’s foot, since the lines of a pedigree diverge from the main stem, in the same way as the claws of a bird’s foot. The sign  still used to indicate the existence of descendants, whom it is unnecessary to particularize, lends some support to this view. Its spelling in early times varied greatly, such forms as “*petigrew*,” and “*petygrue*” being usual, while Mr. J. H. Round writing in the “*Genealogist*,” points out that in a document in Madox’s *Formularium*, it is spelt “*pedicru*,” as early as 1411.

Sometimes a genealogy is given in the pictorial form of a tree, whence, of course, the very familiar expression, so often used, of “the family tree.” The reader will scarcely need to be reminded of the best known instance of this, the

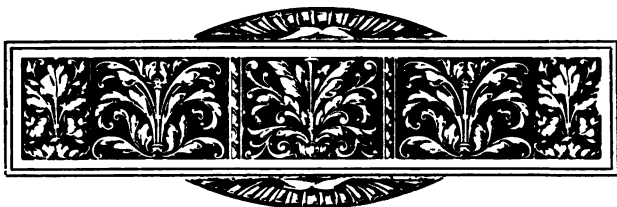
tree of Jesse, so frequently pictured in early printed bibles and in stained glass windows, in which the descendants of the patriarch form, of course, the "branches" of the tree. The value and interest attaching to a pedigree, which gives merely the names of individuals, with perhaps their residence and age and dates of death is very small indeed. Such a pedigree may be useful, as the framework of a family history, but it can never be a substitute for it; it is only when we have gathered up what biographical details we can about the members of a family, and placed them on record, that a genealogy comes to possess any real significance. Unlike the family *tree*, in which the first ancestor named forms the stock or root, with the branches growing upwards, in the *tabular* pedigree, the earliest progenitor is placed at the top of the sheet, and his descendants are traced downwards.

*Add to page 11:—*The various methods of setting out the seize quartiers referred to, are explained in the chapter on 'kinship and systems of genealogy,' and the additions thereto in this supplement.

A somewhat different type of pedigree might deal with all a man's relatives, whatever their surname, within, say, the third or fourth degree of cousin-

ship. The comparison of individuals within a limited degree of kindred, will prove a subject of much interest, and it is often very remarkable, with how many different families one may claim a blood relationship. After all, a knowledge of our near collateral kindred, it might be thought would be of more practical real value, than the names of remote lineal ancestors three or four centuries ago. But lineal pedigrees are always most popular ; as a rule, we can know little of the personality of our ancestors, so that the maxim, 'omne ignotum pro magnifico,' conveniently applies. Our contemporary kindred are too much in evidence ; it is not everyone who is ready to own "a poor relation."





THE SURNAME.

*Add to page 15 :—*THE SURNAME :—If these variations in spelling the patronymic are numerous, it may be as well to tabulate them, adding, of course the authority for each.

Ferguson's "Teutonic Name System" should also be referred to by the student, who will also find "The Homes of Family Surnames in Great Britain" by H. B. Guppy, of considerable value in ascertaining the relative frequency of certain names in the various counties, at the present time. But the derivations given by that author are of no great value, and seem mainly derived from Lower's volume on this subject. "Surnames and place names of the Isle of Man" by A. W. Moore, is of course of local interest.

Surnames in England, as regard origin, may be placed in four great classes; viz. patronymic

surnames, those of local origin, names derived from occupations, and lastly, those which may be traced back to some nickname, whether complimentary or the reverse.

Patronymic surnames are those derived from the Christian or given name of some remote ancestor, of which Williams or Johnson are familiar examples. Probably this is the most ancient method of forming a surname, which is now generally regarded as the common property of a single family, which indeed it is supposed to differentiate from other persons not related to it by blood, though of course as the very word surname, a name additional to the given name, indicates, there is no reason why an individual should not be known by a surname unlike the surname borne by his agnate kindred. Such individual independence in modern days is rare, though not by any means uncommon in early times.

Patronymic surnames may be divided into two great classes, those formed from personal names, which have long since fallen into desuetude, and mostly dating from a time anterior to the Norman Conquest, which we may conveniently designate as *paleo-patronymics*, and those which are based on Christian names in use since that event, or which have survived it. These we call *neo-patronymics*. To the former belong a vast number of English names, many being monosyllabic in

character, the origin of which, at first sight, is by no means obvious, and concerning which many wild guesses, often based on some corrupt modern spelling, are hazarded by writers on surnames. They are most of them the long forgotten personal names of the ancient teutonic settlers in this country, which, even before the conquest, must have been adopted as hereditary designations. Many of the names in the Norman charters and in the Anglo-Saxon charters, few indeed, of which have survived to our day as Christian names, are still to be found amongst our family nomenclature. Thus Wigg, Froude, Sheaf, Orme and Finn, find their prototypes and doubtless their ancestors in Wig, Frode, Sceaf, Orm and Fin. Knott and Nott doubtless came from some pre-Norman Knut or Canute; Knibbs and Gamble, are the modern forms of Knebba and Gamel. Sometimes, to these early names was added the affix *ing*, meaning descendants, and approximately the equivalent of the *son* or *s* familiar to us in the neo-patronymic class. Such forms are Harding, Browning, Banning, Fenning, from Hard, Brun, Ban, Fen. The antiquity of these names, so simple in form, is so great, that it is usually dangerous to hazard any theory, as to their ultimate origin, though we may conjecture that they often referred to the supposed personal qualities of the bearer, and usually, no doubt,

were complimentary in their character. Be this as it may, we cannot doubt that they are of high antiquity, far surpassing those of the great families which came into prominence after the conquest, and bore, more frequently than otherwise, surnames of local character.

The neo-patronymics, those which criginated from Christian names subsequent to the conquest, form a very considerable class. They are marked in England, as a rule, though not invariably so, by the use of the affix *son* or *s*. The class is much increased by the addition of diminutive forms and corruptions. We may illustrate this by a few derivations from three common christian names.

Thomas.	Walter.	Robert.
Thomason.	Watter.	Robertson.
Thompson.	Walters.	Robberson.
Thomson	Worlters.	Robinson.
Tomson.	Watt.	Roberts.
Tompson.	Watson.	Robbison.
Tomkinson	Watts.	Robbins.
Tomkins.	Watkinson.	Robson.
Tonkiss.	Watkins.	
Tonks.	Watkiss.	

In Scotland the prefix *Mac* takes the place of the English 'son'; in Wales the prefix *Ap*, now usually contracted into *P* or *B* and forming an integral part of the name, as in Proger for ap Roger, or Bowen for ap Owen; in Ireland the syllable *O* is used, as in O'Brien, O'Sullivan and

the like. The surnames of Cornwall, form a class to themselves, and a long list of them is given in the Registrar General's 16th Annual Report, referred to on page 16. As the old rhyme says ;

By Tre, Pol and Pen,
Ye shall know the Cornishmen.

The next class to be considered, are the *topographical* surnames. These readily arrange themselves in two classes, thus ;

- (a). Surnames from villages, towns, and districts,
- (b). Surnames taken from local features.

The names which derive themselves from villages, have, perhaps, an undue amount of prestige attaching to them, doubtless because they are taken to imply a certain amount of dominion. But this applies only to a comparatively small number of families, such as the Berkeleys of Berkeley, the Cliftons of Clifton, or the Kingscotes of Kingscote. The vast bulk of local surnames, merely indicate the place of origin of their first bearers ; examples of these are the Nottinghamshire names of Plumtree and Attenborough, both originating from the villages of Plumtree and Attenborough, though it is quite certain that neither ever possessed any manorial rights over those places. In the same category are the names derived from large towns, such as Nottingham, Derby, Worcester, and those having their sources from

districts, such as Derbyshire, Cheshire or Tyndale. No doubt many leading families who bore paleo-patronymics in the centuries immediately succeeding the conquest, discarded them in favour of the more fashionable surnames of locality. Thus, the doubtless Saxon or pre-Norman family of Bugge, dropped that name in the thirteenth century, one branch becoming known as Bingham, and the other as Willoughby, in both of which places they had acquired property. It must be remembered that the various immigrations into this country have also supplied a considerable number of local surnames, which are derived from places abroad. Of these, Pierrepont and Harcourt will be familiar examples. Surnames descriptive of nationality may be here included ; such of course are English, Irish, French.

In the second division, we class names which originate from natural features, such as hills, woods, brooks. Examples of these are Hill, Wood, Underwood, By the sea, Bywater. We may trace the Cliftons, the Plumptres or the Berkeleys back to their ancient habitats, but it is obviously impossible to do so with families taking their names from hill and dale, from woods and fields.

The connection of individuals with places, was anciently indicated by such particles as *at*, *de*, *of*, or *by*. These have been usually dropped, though occasionally retained as integral portions of the

name. The prefix *at*, was commonly used in the southern counties, and sometimes retaining its full form, at other times contracting to *a* or *t*, gave rise to numerous varied names. Thus are derived Athill, Atwell, Twells, or Agate for Atgate. The Berkshire towns of Illesley and Pusey gave rise to similar surnames, and also to Attillesley and Tillesley, as well as Apusey. The prefix *de* has always been in special favour, owing to its Norman-french origin, and in some few cases, it has been retained to the present day. In many instances, however, the use of *de* is merely a modern assumption.

There is a very intimate connection between certain of our local surnames and the paleopatronymics. The former are, comparatively speaking, of modern origin, and are indirectly based on the latter. Thus the Saxon Brun, gave his name before the conquest to his manor, which, in consequence was known as Brunnesley, and this in its turn gave name to the family of the Brinsleys. These patronymics in their simplest form, or with the tribal suffix *ing*, and then again, indirectly, have had an exceedingly large share in forming our family nomenclature. A few examples in the table below, will make this plain. In the first column are given in capitals, the original Saxon personal names, in the second and third the modern surnames directly derived from them; in

the fourth in italic, the place names; and in the last, the surnames derived from the places.

WIG	Wigg	Wiggins	<i>Wiggington</i>	Wiggington.
WIGGELE	Wiggles		<i>Wigglesworth</i>	Wigglesworth
BRUN	Brown	Browning	<i>Brinsley</i>	Brinsley.
SCEAF	Sheaf		<i>Sheffield</i>	Sheffield.
DODDA	Dodd		<i>Doddington</i>	Doddington.
HARDI	Hardy	Harding	<i>Hardingham</i>	Hardingham.
			<i>Hardwick</i>	Hardwick.
GAMEL	Gamble		<i>Gamston</i>	Gamston.
FRODE	Frowde		<i>Frodsham</i>	Frodsham.

Occupations supply the source of another great class of surnames, such Clark, Miller, Millard, Smith, Cooper, Draper, Carpenter, and the like, besides very many from employments which are now obsolete.

Nicknames, so called, form another division in our nomenclature, such as Blount, Whitelock, Strong i'th 'arm, which are taken from personal characteristics. To this class it is a common practice to assign many names, which are, in reality, merely corrupt spellings. Thus the Thinnes do not derive their patronymic from the starved appearance of their ancestor, but from the fact that, residing at one of the Inns of Court, he became known as John of the Inn, which in course of time was corrupted into Thinne.

How uncertain spelling is, may be seen from the following groups, each of which is clearly

traceable to one origin, though now they stand for as many distinct families ;

Smith.	Mainwaring.	Finnimore.	Pierrepont.	Cholmondeley
Smyth.	Manwaring.	Phillimore.	Pierpont.	Cholmley.
Smythe.	Mannering.	Fenemore.	Pearpoint.	Chumley.
		Venemore.	Parepoint.	
Brown.	Fane.	Fynmore.		
Browne.	Vane.	Filmer.		
		Filmore.		

The lately published calender of Berkshire wills, gives many examples of the old disregard of orthography. Thus the modern surname of Illsley appears under five different initials, as ;

Attyllysley, Hilsley, Ilsley, Tillesley, Yllesley.

In some parts of Gloucestershire the three surnames of Pick, Bick, and Vick, will often be found in juxta position. The tendency to alter the spelling of an unfamiliar name may sometimes conceal the origin of a family. Thus descendants of the Jersey family of Syvret are now known as Savory and Savery, though in no way descended from the English families bearing those surnames.

Therefore it is clear that the student of families must be prepared to find the name in which he is interested, disguised by many varieties of spelling, and that even the initial in many instances is not free from change, though, of course, in modern times, far less so than in the middle ages.

*Add to page 16 :—*As we have already noted many surnames are remarkable for numerous variant spellings, and as even the simplest exhibit some alternative forms, there can be no doubt that the number of distinct surnames, as estimated by Dr. Farr, is very largely in excess of the truth.

*Add to page 19 :—*If it be desired to allot the alphabet into two, three, or four sections, the letters may be divided thus ;

A to D ; E to J ; K to R ; S to Z ;

A to F ; G to O ; P to Z ;

A to J ; K to Z ;

*Add to page 23 :—*Many changes of surnames have been made by authority of private Acts of Parliament.





HERALDRY, MERCHANTS' MARKS, AND REBUSES.

*Add to page 25 :—*An Introduction to Heraldry by Hugh Clark, first published in 1779, is still obtainable in "Bohn's series" and may be recommended as one of the best of the smaller manuals. The late Rev. Charles Boutell was the author of two heraldic handbooks; a larger one entitled "The Manual of Heraldry," and the smaller, "English Heraldry." The latter was a very reliable work, but the student should be careful to obtain one of the *old* editions, as the 14th and subsequent editions have been edited by another hand, and Boutell's work has been much altered. The latest edition of an heraldic treatise is not necessarily the best.

Other smaller heraldic handbooks have been compiled in recent years by C. Worthy, F. E. Hulme, and J. E. Cussans.

*Add to page 26:—*Mr. Balfour Paul, Lyon King, has compiled an "Ordinary of Arms," which includes all authentic Scotch arms down to June, 1893, and is carefully indexed. This being authoritative, must prove of extreme value to genealogists and makes us long for a similar list of English coats of arms, for then it would be possible to decide what coats are lawful and what are merely sham.

The action of the late Ulster King of Arms thus indirectly countenancing spurious heraldry has often been commented upon adversely, for it is from the pages of works such as his that the advertising heraldic stationers usually draw their information, which, however, might be obtained without expense from the shelves of almost any public library. When sending the "crest" to an applicant, these heraldic stationers are very careful to give their "certificate" in some such indefinite form as "Smith: he beareth gules, etc.," with the object, no doubt, of avoiding the risk of legal proceedings against them for supplying, in return for money, information which, in most cases, they must know is absolutely worthless and unreliable.

There is no such thing as a "prescriptive" right to a coat of arms anymore than there can be a "prescriptive" right to a dukedom. If a claimant to armorial bearings is unable to prove his descent

from some person whose arms are recorded at Herald's College, he may rest assured that the shield he uses is merely a "bogus" coat, even though his father and grandfather before him may have disported them. For the doctrine of a "prescriptive" right to coats of arms is merely an idle invention, sedulously fostered by interested people to soothe the conscience of those who use these hereditary distinctions without possessing the slightest right or title to them.

As a matter of fact, though such is not the popular belief, the possession of armorial bearings is by no means the rule, even in families belonging to the middle and upper classes.

Add to page 28:—It is clear, therefore, that evidence should always be forthcoming to support a claim to the use of armorial bearings, and if documentary evidence of a claimant's descent, from an actual grantee of arms be not forthcoming, he may safely conclude that he is not entitled to the distinction, even if his father or grandfather used arms before him.

If, after due search at Herald's College, it should appear that no arms have been registered to the name, or that the enquirer is unable to prove descent from a grantee, it may be considered absolutely certain that he is not "armigerous" and in such case the obviously right course is, to

refrain from the use of armorial bearings. If considered desirable an application for a new grant may, of course, be made to the officers of arms.

Several county armorials, more or less authoritative, have been published, and most county histories contain such lists for their respective districts. Sir George Naylor, garter king of arms, issued one for Gloucestershire in 1792. The late Col. Lawson Lowe printed another for Nottinghamshire as far as the letter R in the Reliquary, and Mr. H. S. Grazebrook some years ago compiled the "Heraldry of Worcestershire."

An authoritative list of grant of arms is greatly needed, but it could only be compiled and issued by the officers of arms. If such a register were issued under official sanction, there can be no doubt that the use of sham crests and coats of arms would be far less common, for it would then be possible to ascertain, with readiness, those who are lawfully entitled to use coat armour.

In early times it was customary for near relatives to modify the paternal coat by some change of tincture, or by adding some minor charge to the shield. Such variations and their authority should of course be noted. Any early ordinary will illustrate this method of marking cadency if reference be made to such names

as Beauchamp, Berkeley, or Neville. Modern cadency, in theory, is very elaborate, and, consequently, has in great measure fallen into disuse.

As an example of the use of bogus heraldry, it may be worth while recording the fact that a year or two ago, a sheriff of the city of London, not possessing a coat of arms himself, calmly appropriated the ancient armorial bearings of Egerton, on the strength of a descent, claimed through the female line, from some person of the name, and this bogus coat appeared emblazoned on civic banners. As a rule, however, civic dignitaries, in London at least, it should in justice be said, are careful not to exhibit spurious heraldry.

In another instance, known to the writer, the coats adopted was, not that belonging to another family of the same name, but one of those quartered by it. No doubt, this strange blunder arose from some heraldic stationer or seal engraver mistaking the sinister quartering for the dexter. Whatever the reason may be, the coat figures on a bookplate, as the genuine arms of a family, which is certainly not entitled to any coat of arms at all.

*Add to page 29;—*Those interested in bookplates, will do well to consult Lord de Tabley's "Guide to the study of Bookplates," and "English Bookplates," by Egerton Castle, and "French Bookplates," by Walter Hamilton, and a history

of "Bookplates," by W. J. Hardy. An "Ex-libris Society" has been formed to study "ex-libris," as bookplates are somewhat pedantically and ungrammatically styled by a few antiquaries, and a monthly journal is issued in connection with it. It must not be thought that bookplates are necessary armorial. Many are otherwise, and in recent years, especially, some very beautiful non-armorial bookplates have been designed.

Add to page 30:—Most of the great historic families in the middle ages, possessed their own distinctive *badges*, and, if they can be identified, illustrations should be given of them. The sprig of broom of the Plantagenets, the ostrich feathers of the Prince of Wales, the red and white rose of York and Lancaster, are, of course, familiar instances of badges. Other examples are the bear and ragged staff of Beauchamp, the silver crescent of Percy, or the knots of Lacy, Heneage or Stafford.

The *rebus* is also worthy of attention. Our ancestors were fond of devising pictorial representations of their names, and many of these have been preserved to us, carved on their houses, or displayed on tombs and in stained glass windows. As an instance, it is necessary only to mention the rebus device of the Babington family, the babe in a tun, or a baboon on a tun.

Seals which are not armorial, usually represent either the owners monogram, his initials, or his *merchant's mark*. Very frequently, the latter was combined with his initials, or with some emblem indicative of his calling. These merchants' marks were common enough during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and they even lingered into the eighteenth century. Comparatively little is known about them, and they have hardly received from antiquaries the attention they deserve. Merchants' marks were used, not only by traders, but even by gentlemen of coat armour. On an early armorial bookplate of Matthew Crauford, his mark follows his name, though this is unusual. Occasionally, the mark is placed upon a shield, and appears carved upon the owner's tomb. Sometimes it will be seen on the owner's residence, in place of a coat of arms. Usually the figure 4 often reversed, forms the integral part of the design. The meaning of this symbol is doubtful, though by many it has been considered to be a rude representation of the mast and sail of a ship, and so to symbolize commerce. The various members of a family, as a rule, appear to have adopted the same mark with some slight alteration. This practice is very conspicuous with the old Nottingham bell-founding families of Mellors and Oldfield. Whenever found, whether a seal or otherwise, merchants' marks should always be

carefully noted by the genealogist, and illustrations of them ought to be given in the family history, in the same way as a coat of arms, a badge, or a rebus.

The representation of the seal, whether it contains the arms, the badge, the merchant's mark the monogram, or simple initial, or even if it be purely fanciful in character, will always add to the appearance and interest of the work. Many good examples of tabular pedigrees, illustrated with seals and autographs, will be found in the "*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*."

The genealogist need not be above noting the *devices* or *marks* with which those unable to write signed formal documents. Now a plain X is adopted by the uneducated, but anciently some special device, more or less elaborate, and usually in the form of a monogram was adopted. These humble marks ought to be carefully noted, for they are often very curious and of interest, as forming the signatures of persons, who were frequently of a position far superior to the "marksmen" of the present day.





KINSHIP AND SYSTEMS OF GENEALOGY.

*Add to page 41 :—*The arrangement of “A Family Genealogical Record,” appears from the specimen on the opposite page, which is taken from Austin’s “Ancestry of Thirty-nine Rhode Islanders,” and gives all the ‘seize quartiers’ of Arthur Fenner, the father of Chief Justice James Fenner, who was Governor of Rhode Island. Though simple in arrangement, it possesses one obvious disadvantage, that the space available for individuals is diminished one half, every generation we go back. Another system sometimes adopted by American writers, is that which we may term the columnar pedigree. To illustrate this, we give another extract from the same work, which sets out some of the descendants of Roger Williams, whom Savage styles the “asserter of religious freedom.”

The seize quarters of Arthur Fenner, father of Chief Justice Fenner, Governor of Rhode Island, & U.S. Senator, b. 22nd Jan. 1771; d. 17th Apl. 1849

Columnar Pedigree, showing some of the descendants of Roger Williams, Founder of Rhode Island.

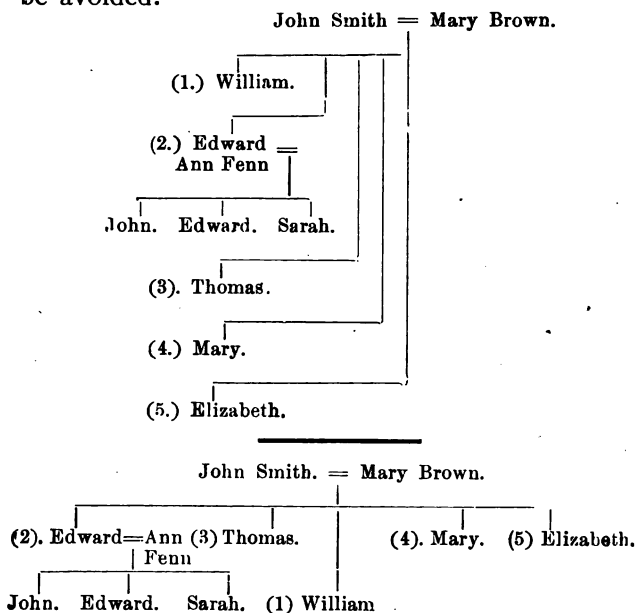
THOMAS WILLIAMS,¹ (*Joseph Williams,² Roger³*).

<p>{ Thomas Williams | B 1672, Feb. 16 Providence R.I. M | D 1724, Aug. 27 { Mary Blackmar | B | D 1717, Jul. 1</p>	<p>I { Joseph Williams | B Providence, R.I. M 1721, Feb. 9 | D 1760, Jul. 17 { Mercy Carpenter | B D 1760</p>	<p>1 Mercy Williams, 2 Hannah Williams, 3 Phebe Williams,</p>
	<p>II { Thomas Williams | B Cranston, R.I. M 1727, Jan. 22 | D 1781, Mar. 11 { Mary Waterman | B D</p>	<p>1 Thomas Williams, 1781, Jul. 6 2 Nathaniel Williams 3 John Williams 4 Christopher Williams</p>
	<p>III { Stephen Williams | B Providence, R.I. M 1737, Jun. 22 | D 1745, May 26 { Jemima ——— | B D</p>	<p>1 Isiah Williams, 1738, Jun. 15 2 Catherine Williams, 1738, Apr. 28 3 Jonathan Williams, 1741, May 30</p>
	<p>IV { John Williams | B Providence, R.I. M 1731, Jun. 6 | D { Welthian Sheldon | B D</p>	<p>1 Zebedee Williams 2 Amos Williams 3 Mary Williams</p>

"Avery's Ancestral Tablets" are somewhat similar to these designed by Mr. Whitmore, but have not the pierced pages. Each sheet contains tablets for fifteen names, and gives the whole ancestry for three generations of the individual, whose pedigree is traced on each sheet. A set consists of nine sheets, allowing of the record of the forefathers of each of the eight remoter ancestors named on the first sheet. A set will thus allow 126 ancestors to be noted, but to carry a pedigree back for nine generations, will require some 48 sheets more. Throughout, the names of men are placed on the left hand side, and are distinguished by even numbers; those of women are on the right, and distinguished by the odd numbers. The whole arrangement is exceedingly simple, and Avery's "Ancestral Tablets" will be found extremely useful to all those who wish to trace a 'seize quartiers,' or to carry back the pedigree for a few generations earlier. It has moreover the merit of cheapness.

In tabular pedigrees, principally of course those which are in manuscript, the rule is sometimes followed of placing the names of men within square tablets, and those of women within circles. The practice is hardly to be commended. The reader who desires to arrange his facts in a tabular or chart form, cannot do better than study a few printed examples, such as may be met with

in almost any county history, or in such publications as Dr. Howard's "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica." When, however, tabular pedigrees are continued from page to page by means of what are technically called "drop lines," much of the advantage of this system is thereby lost. As we have already pointed out in the introduction, tabular pedigrees are most useful, when used as keys with cross references, to extended family histories. Such tabular arrangements as the two which follow here, are only given as methods to be avoided.



Add to page 52 after the paragraph ending with 'younger line.':—It is desirable that the commencement of a fresh branch should be distinctly emphasized, either by beginning a new chapter, if what is really a new family is opened up, or else by placing a short thick "rule" between the two branches.

Add to page 57:—Perhaps it may be as well to remind the reader, that a pedigree should be a truthful description of individuals. Better omit the occupation altogether, than follow the example of the 'novus homo', of whom the old "Spectator" tells us, who, when compiling his pedigree, added the word 'esquire' whenever he did not know, or did not approve of his ancestor's occupation.

In tabular pedigrees the mark $\overline{\lambda}$ placed below a name, signifies that the individual left issue. Illegitimacy is usually indicated by a wavy line ~~~~~, and an uncertain, or supposed descent, or one not proven, by means of dotted lines Should it be desirable to emphasize the way in which a title or an estate has devolved, this may be done by the use of thicker lines, and by printing the names of individuals entitled thereto in some distinctive type.

Formerly, latin terms were much used in pedigrees, but the custom, a somewhat pedantic

one, is almost obsolete. Such contractions as *n.* for *natus*, *ob.* for *obiit*, *innupt.* for *innupta*, etc., had best be avoided.

Add to page 58:—If family residences are of any antiquity, or remarkable for their architectural interest, views should be given.

If the authorities for the pedigree are set out in detail, they should, of course, be printed in smaller type than in the text of the work. A warning may be added against the irritating practice, not uncommon with some writers, of burdening their text with innumerable references to foot notes, and to authorities. Equally objectionable is the custom of indicating some place or name of frequent recurrence, by means of an asterisk or other arbitrary sign. It may save a trifle in type, but it serves mainly to perplex the reader. Far better risk a little repetition and let the text explain itself.

Add to page 59:—It may be found convenient to bind up a few blank pages of paper at the end of the family history, for inserting additional notes or for continuing the history in after years.

Add to page 61:—A word of warning should be given against the insertion of folding pedigrees

which spoil the appearance of a book, are exceedingly inconvenient for reference, and add unnecessarily to the expense.

The cost of tabular pedigrees is far in excess of ordinary printing, but lithography may be called in with advantage.

Prepared ink and paper can be obtained from lithographic printers, upon which the author of the family history may draw his genealogical chart which can afterwards be transferred to the stone, and copies obtained at less cost than setting type. The drawback to lithography, is the fact that, unlike woodcuts or 'process', illustrations obtained by that method cannot be worked in the text, but need to be separately printed.

*Add to page 63 :—*A similar objection applies to the anastatic process.

*Add to page 62 :—*Wood engraving, is, however, a somewhat expensive method of illustration, and for this reason, lithography, or some of the various modern "processes," which give just as good results at infinitely less cost, will be preferred by most people.

*Add to page 65 :—*Woodburytype has been much used of late years, and appears to have the advantage of permanence. It has the recommend-

ation that, being printed with a brown ink, illustrations produced by this method, are similar in appearance to photographs. On the other hand, the same objection applies to woodburytype as to photographs, in that such illustrations must be mounted.

*Add to page 66:—*By one or other of these photographic processes, either line drawings or photographs and ‘wash’ drawings can be reproduced with equal facility. Both are adopted for inserting in the text of a book, or for separate plates, and the originals can be reduced to any suitable size. Outline drawings cost little to engrave by these processes, for they can be executed at as low a rate as fourpence a square inch. Engravings from photographs or tinted or wash drawings, range in price from a shilling or eighteenpence per inch. The excellence of these “process” methods of illustration, is attested by the increasing use made of them in all classes of books, and now that they can be done so cheaply and so well, there is no reason why writers of genealogical works should not adopt illustrations to a far greater extent, than has hitherto been possible. A family history plentifully illustrated by these methods, with portraits, signatures, views of residences, churches and places connected with the family, would be

appreciated by a wider circle, than at present is usually the case.

*Add to page 70 :—*In 1887, Mr. Galton opened another anthropometric laboratory, at South Kensington Museum, where anyone may obtain accurate measurements of himself.

The information sought for in this laboratory is recorded there in a register and, in the memorandum which is supplied to each person measured, is arranged on a tabulated form. It comprises the following particulars :

Date of measurement, Name, Birthday, Eye-colour, Sex.	Colour sense, whether normal.
Single, Married or Widowed?	Height sitting, above seat of chair.
Headlength and Headbreadth; maximum in inches and tenths.	Height of top of knee when sitting, less heels.
Height standing, less heels of shoes.	Length, elbow to finger tip, left arm.
Span of arms from opposite fingers.	Length of middle finger of left hand.
Weight in ordinary clothing.	Keeness of hearing? normal.
Strength of squeeze, right hand and left, in lbs.	Highest audible note, vibrations per second.
Breathing capacity, cubic inches.	Reaction time, to sight and sound. hundredth of a second.
Keeness of sight, distance of reading diamond numerals for each eye, number of Snellens type read at 20 ft.	The impression of the thumb of each hand.

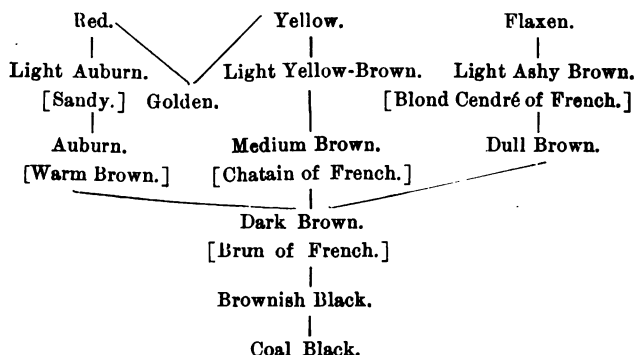
Many would be interested to know how far the members of the family deviate from the normal standard, but to do this, involves more considera-

tion than the measurement of individuals and their comparison with general averages. Such results, indeed, would be misleading in many respects. It would never do to compare the short statured men of the West of England, with the big limbed natives of Yorkshire or lowland Scotland. But without attempting the minute measurements just described, which may not be practicable for every one, there is no reason why the height, weight and complexion should not be given whenever obtainable.

Characteristics depending on colour,* can be ascertained by simple inspection. A list of the principal varieties may perhaps be found useful. Thus the eye may be light blue, dark blue, blueish gray, (very common in England), light grey, ash gray, violet grey, green gray, dark gray, hazel gray, yellow or light hazel, hazel, (the true hazel is the colour of the ripe hazel nut), greenish brown, brown, dark brown. The eyes styled black are usually dark brown; anything approaching black really never occurs in the human iris. Where there is a mixture of colours, as is usually the case, more or less, the darker one almost always occupies the inner ring and radiates thence in streaks. The colour of the hair may be

*For this paragraph and the table of hair tints, I am indebted to Dr. John Beddoe, F.R.S.

arranged in three series, somewhat on Topinard's plan. Thus we may have :



These lists of colours may seem long, but an artist or an anthropologist would tell us that they by no means exhaust the number of varieties that he could recognize and name. But if a very simple scheme is desired, the *eyes* may be divided into ; 1. Blue. 2. Light, (other than blue.) 3. Neutral. 4. Dark ; and the *hair* into ; 1. Red. 2. Fair or Blond. 3. Neutral, or medium brown. 4. Dark Brown. 5. Black.

The quality of the hair is worth noting, as well as its colour. It may be fine or coarse, bright or dull, lank, wavy, curly or grizzly. The late Pruner Bey, once was able to detect a quite minute strain of Highland Scotch blood in a Belgian gentleman, by something peculiar in the curl of the hair.

Little peculiarities of action, peculiar ways of executing certain familiar movements, of which left-handed action may be taken as the most familiar and obvious type, are often worth noting; they are often hereditary, depending on some small structural differences, which we do not appreciate, rather than on imitation of our elders. There is no reason why the family historian should not attempt to solve the problem of the ethnographic origin of his family. In these modern nomadic days, it may seem an almost impossible task, but it is often feasible to do so. The physical characteristics of the various members of the family help us to do this, for it is well known, that different types pervade different districts. The height, facial conformation and complexion are the important elements for consideration. In families which have been stationary for generations, practically 'glebae adscripti,' these will be more constant than in families of migratory habits, where consequently there has been a greater admixture of races. The least experienced in such observations will recollect that there are salient distinctions between the Saxon and the Celt, between the inhabitants of Northumbria and those of the Midlands, or the West and South of England. Often the surname will afford an indication of race. Thus, with anyone bearing a Saxon personal name, we should

hardly expect to find a Welsh or Irish type, and conversely, a man bearing the Irish prefix *O*, or the Welsh *ap*. before his name is hardly likely to exhibit Teutonic features.

That the physical history of a family may be of considerable practical value, is shown by the fact, that many of the life insurance offices now issue searching schedules of questions, dealing not only with the history of the insured, but also touching upon that of his nearer relatives. A reference to their proposal forms might give some useful hints.

*Add to page 72:—*In addition to Dr. Beddoe's "Races of Great Britain," we may mention also the following works on anthropology ;

'A Manual of Anthropometry' by Charles Roberts. This is a guide to the physical examination and measurement of the human body.

'Notes and Queries on Anthropology for the use of travellers or residents in uncivilized lands' published by the British Association in 1874.

'The Children, and how to study them' by Francis Warner, M.D.

'*Éléments D'Anthropologie Générale*' by Paul Topinard, Paris, 1885.

'*Anthropologische Methoden*,' by Dr. Emile Schmidt, Leipzig, 1888.

‘Photographic Chronicles from childhood to age’
by F. Galton, *Fortnightly Review*, 1881, p. 729.

*Add to page 74 :—*A so called ‘new and improved’ edition of Sim’s “Manual” was issued three or four years ago, but as it was printed from the old ‘stereos’ it is necessary to warn readers, that the only improvement is a new title page, preface and short glossary of little value. It is almost 40 years behind the times.

In 1891 was published Mr. Scargill-Bird’s Guide to the Public Record Office, which supersedes that of Mr. Thomas. It must be remembered that these works relate exclusively to the Public Record office in Chancery Lane.

Much valuable information will be found in Mr. Walter Rye’s ‘Records and Record Searching’ which he issued in 1888. It is a work, which should certainly be in the student’s possession.

Especially the reader must not omit to consult the large folio reports issued by the old Record Commission in 1801 and 1837. The first one had an appendix, containing numerous facsimiles of of ancient documents, and will be useful to everyone who wishes to become familiar with their appearance. Particulars are also given of the Harleian collection in the British Museum. The

Report of the select Committee in 1801, contained returns from the various repositories of records throughout the country, as shown ;

FOR ENGLAND.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. General Repositories | 5 Clerks of the Peace. |
| Chapter House.* | 6. Ecclesiastical Courts |
| Tower of London.* | including Probate |
| 2. Houses of Parlia- | Registries. |
| ment. | 7. Inns of Court and |
| 3. Offices of State. | Libraries. |
| 4. Courts of Justice, | |
| including Provincial | |
| Courts. | |

FOR SCOTLAND.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. General Repository. | County Registries. |
| 2. Offices of State. | 4. Sheriff Courts. |
| 3. Courts of Justice and | 5. Public Libraries. |

*Add to page 77 :—*Similar official Gazettes to the London Gazette, are published for Scotland and Ireland, under the title of the "Edinburgh Gazette," and the "Dublin Gazette."

A book, no genealogist can afford to overlook, is Haydn's "Book of Dignities," which supplies the dates of appointment of the principal members of the titled and official classes. The new edition, published in 1890 and greatly extended by the

*The contents are now preserved in the Public Record Office

industry of Mr. Horace Ockerby, has the further advantage of a very complete index which renders reference to it an easy matter.

The "Historical Register" 1714-38, is one of the earliest sources of notices of births, marriages, and deaths. The Heralds' College copy is furnished with a manuscript index.

The "Gentleman's Magazine" index to 1780 of obituary and biographical notices has been completed by the British Record Society.

Mr. F. Boase's obituary of notable and notorious persons deceased since 1850, is a work which may be borne in mind when dealing with the modern part of pedigrees. At present, only the first volume dated 1892 has been issued, but the next which reaches the letter H, is in the press.

The peerages of Burke, Debrett, Dod and Lodge, are of course well known, and will be found specially valuable for the modern period, though not always reliable for earlier dates. Lodge, it may be added, is the only one which gives the dates of birth of women. A specially valuable work is J. E. Doyles "Official Baronage" but it deals only with the higher grades of Peerage. It is remarkable for giving very full particulars of the offices held by each nobleman, while the interest of the work is much increased by numerous portraits and facsimile autographs.

Five volumes of the "Complete Peerage" by G. E. C. have been completed, bringing the work down to the letter M. It must be remembered that G. E. C.'s work is strictly a peerage, and does not trace the family history any further than is requisite to elucidate the descent of titles.

Add to page 80:—Reference may also be made to the 'County Genealogies,' compiled by William Berry, about sixty years ago. They are; Berkshire, 1837. Buckinghamshire, 1837. Essex, *s.d.* Hampshire, 1833. Hertfordshire, *s.d.* Kent, 1830. Sussex, 1830, and Surrey, 1837.

Add to page 81:—In the Incorporated Law Society's collection of private acts of parliament, the pedigrees have been arranged in tabular form. An Index Nominum to these statutes for the reigns of Anne, George I, and George II, was printed by the late William Salt, and of this, a copy will be found in the Incorporated Law Society's Library. Reference may also be made to Branwell's Analytical table of the private statutes, 1727 to 1812. It contains an index to the Enclosure Acts, and another to Private Estate Acts. The genealogist will find the latter to be of much utility. A second volume was afterwards issued by the same author, bringing the work down to 1834. Vardon's 'Index to local, personal and

private acts,' covers the period 1798 to 1839.
 The 'Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica.'
 Nichol's 'Topographer and Genealogist.'
 The 'Herald and Genealogist,' are now extinct.

In addition to the local magazines named on page 81, we may mention :

- 'Yorkshire County Magazine.'
- 'Fenland Notes and Queries.'
- 'The East Anglian.'
- 'Bye-Gones' for Wales and Border Counties.
- 'Gloucester and Bristol Record Series.'
- 'Dorset Records.'
- 'Hampshire Notes and Queries.'
- 'Hertfordshire Notes and Queries.'
- 'Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries.'
- 'Lincolnshire Notes and Queries.'
- 'Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries.'
- 'Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries.'
- The 'Western Antiquary.'
- 'Notes and Gleanings,' Devon and Cornwall.
- The 'Cheshire Sheaf.'
- 'Wiltshire Notes and Queries.'
- The 'Essex Review.'
- 'Quarterly Journal of the Berks Archaeological and Architectural Society.'
- 'Shropshire Notes and Queries.'
- The 'Scottish Antiquary.'

Beside these, were various others which have now ceased to exist, such as :

The 'London and Middlesex Notebook.'

'Manchester Notes and Queries.'

The 'Midland Antiquary.'

'Berkshire Notes and Queries.'

'Cheshire Notes and Queries.'

The 'Manx Notebook.'

'Shropshire Shreds and Patches.'

'Bedfordshire Notes and Queries.'

*Add to page 82:—*Revised list of the principal antiquarian societies. Those of special value to the genealogist are marked with an asterisk.

The Society of Antiquaries, London.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

British Archæological Association.

*British Record Society, Limited.

*Camden Society.

Royal Historical Society.

*Harleian Society.

*Index Society, now merged in the British Record Society, Limited.

Selden Society.

*The Huguenot Society.

The Pipe Roll Society.

*Add to page 82:—*The list of local societies is now augmented and rearranged under counties.

Most of them issue "Transactions."

Berkshire: Newbury District Field Club.

Berks, Archæological and Architectural Society,
and Maidenhead and Thames Valley Anti-
quarian Society.

Maidenhead and Taplow Field Club.

Bedfordshire: Architectural and Archaeological
Society of Bedfordshire.

Buckinghamshire: Bucks Architectural and Arch-
æological Society, Aylesbury.

Cambridgeshire: Cambridge Antiquarian Society,
Cambridge University Association of Brass
Collectors.

Cheshire: Chester Archæological and Historical
Society.

Chester and North Wales Archaeological and
Historic Society.

See also *Lancashire*.

Cornwall: Royal Institution of Cornwall.

Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian
Society.

Cumberland: Cumberland and Westmorland
Antiquarian and Archæological Society, Kendal.

Derbyshire: Derbyshire Archæological and National
History Society.

Devon: Devonshire Association, Exeter.

Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.

Exeter Architectural Society.

Dorset: Dorset Natural History and Field Club.

Durham : Durham Archæological and Architectural Society.

Surtees Society.

See also *Northumberland*.

Essex : Essex Archæological Society.

Essex Field Club.

Gloucestershire : Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

Clifton Antiquarian Club.

Cotswold Naturalists Field Club.

Hampshire : Hampshire Record Society.

Hampshire Field Club.

Hants Literary and Philosophical Society.

Herefordshire : Woolhope Naturalists Field Club.

Hertfordshire : St. Albans Architectural and Archæological Society.

Huntingdonshire :

Kent : Kent Archæological Society.

Lancashire : Chetham Society for Lancashire Record Society for Lancashire and Cheshire. Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.

Manchester Field Naturalists and Archæologists Society.

Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Leicestershire : Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society.

Lincolnshire : The Architectural and Archaeological Society of the Counties of Lincoln and Nottingham.

Lincolnshire Archæological Society.

Lincolnshire Record Society.

Middlesex : London and Middlesex Archæological Society.

Middlesex Record Society.

Norfolk : Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

Northamptonshire : Northamptonshire Archæological Society.

Architectural Society for the Archdeaconries of Northampton and Oakham.

Peterborough Natural History, Scientific and Archaeological Society.

Northumberland : Newcastle-on-Tyne Society of Antiquaries.

Northampton and Durham Antiquarian Society

Nottinghamshire : See *Lincolnshire*.

Oxfordshire : Oxford Historical Society.

Oxfordshire Architectural and Historical Society.

Oxfordshire Archæological Society.

Oxford Ashmolean Society.

Banbury Natural History Society and Field Club.

Rutland : See *Northamptonshire*.

Shropshire : Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

Somerset : Somerset Record Society.

Somersetshire Archæological and National History Society.

Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

Glastonbury Antiquarian Society.

Staffordshire : William Salt Archæological Society

Burton-on-Trent Natural History and Archæological Society.

Suffolk : Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.

Surrey : Surrey Archæological Society.

Sussex : Sussex Archaeological Society.

Warwickshire : Warwickshire Historical and Archaeological Society.

Warwickshire Naturalists and Archaeologists Field Club.

Birmingham and Midland Institute; Archæological Section.

Westmoreland : See *Cumberland*.

Wiltshire : Wilts Archaeological and Natural History Society.

Wilts Topographical Society.

Salisbury Field Club.

Worcestershire : Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archaeological Society.

Worcestershire Historical Society.

Yorkshire : North Riding Record Society.

Yorkshire Antiquarian Club.

Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association.

East Riding Archaeological Society.

Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.

Sheffield Archaeological Society.

Thoresby Society, Leeds.

Wales: Cambrian Archaeological Association.

Cymmrodorion Society.

Powysland Field Club, Montgomeryshire.

Caradoc Field Club.

Isle of Man: Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Manx Society.

Add to page 97:—The following completes the summary of the Deputy Keeper's reports, *Report 49*. Calendar of Patent Rolls, 8 Edw. I.—Index to Leases and Pensions (Augmentation Office).—Calendar of Star Chamber Proceedings. *Report 50*. Calendar of Patent Rolls, 9 Edw. I.

The subsequent reports are without appendixes as the Deputy Keeper has now adopted the more convenient method of issuing the record publications in separate volumes.

Add to page 97:—Of the Historical MSS. Commission's Report, Mr. Rye gives two lists in his Records and Record Searching, p. 160, one for corporations and other public bodies; the other of manuscripts belonging to private persons.

*Add to page 117-118 :—*The lately published “How to Decipher and Study Old Documents,” by Miss Thoyts, contains interesting gossip, pleasantly written about ancient records, which many beginners will be glad to have. It is of little or no value for the special purpose indicated by its title page, and a convenient record handbook is still a desideratum.

It may be well to remind the reader of the existence of the ‘double’ dates. Before 1752, the civil and legal year began on March 25th, but the historical year as now, on January, consequently the 1st January, 1700, was in the civil year of 1699; it is usual for the sake of avoiding questions to write 1st January, 1699-1700, or 1st January, 1700-1, or 170^o₁. Care must be taken to bear this in mind, when making extracts from parish registers and other documents.

Most of the record publications mentioned in the first part of the appendix on pages 195 and 196, are printed in record type, so that it is well for the student, to be familiar with them, and able to ‘extend’ the contracted words formed, for otherwise it will be impossible for him to utilize the information they contain.

Mr. Selby’s useful little ‘Jubilee Date Book’ has some good notes on this subject, which are reproduced on the next page with some slight alterations.

The abbreviations best known to us are two, the straight line (—), and the curve, approaching the form of the Greek circumflex accent, thus (˘), placed horizontally over a letter. The *former*, over a vowel or consonant, in the middle or at the end of a word, denotes that *m* or *n* is wanting, as in vēdāt for *vendant*, bonū for *bonum*, omīs for *omnis*. The curved line, when seen above or through a letter, either in the middle or at the end of a word, usually signifies the omission of *one or more letters*, the number of which is left to be ascertained by the reader, as in aīa for *anima*, alr for *aliter*, ālia for *animalia*, ablačo for *ablacio*, Wintoñ for *Wintonia*, nob for *nobis*, mand for *mandatum*, &c. The curved mark through the letter h or b often signifies *er*, as in hes for *heres*, or libtas for *libertas*.

The curved line (˘) shows a letter or letters omitted *after*, or *before* and *after*, the letter thus marked, as in mīa or misēdia for *miser cordia*.

When the contractions in the original are written in a careless manner, the words are often finished with a flourish. In such cases, instead of imitating the flourish, the curve (˘) is usually the correct abbreviation.

Certain symbols have special fixed meanings.

The characters ˘, ˙, or ˚ stand for *er* or *re*, and occasionally for *ir*, as the word requires,—e.g., tris for *terris*, quat for *quater*, ptito for *preterito*, pceptum for *preceptum*, obi˙ for *obiter*, serve for

servire. This symbol $\overline{\text{r}}$ is usually found in records before the year 1200.

The diphthong æ is not used in very early records, but, in the Pipe Rolls, it is represented by a mark below the letter e , thus, terre for *terræ*.

A straight line through the letter p stands for *per*, *par*, or *par*, while a curved line through the same letter p signifies *pro*. The mark $\overline{\text{p}}$ over the same letter, as $\overline{\text{p}}$, stands for *præ*.

The symbol z , at the end of a word, usually denotes *us*, as öibz for *omnibus*; but sometimes *et*: licz for *licet*, and s3 for *set* or *sed*; again s3 = *scilicet* and v3 = *videlicet*. This last contraction is familiar to all in its modern form of *viz*. Following the letter q this symbol means *ue* or *ia*, as qz = *que* or *quia*.

The figure z represents *rum*, *ras*, *res*, *ris*, *ram*, and *ro*, as coz for *eorum*, libz for *libras* or *libris*, Windeso3 for *Windesores*, Alieno3 for *Alienoram*, aficesso3 for *antecessoris*, murdz for *murdro* or *murdris*.

Et is represented in early records by the symbol 7 ; but after the year 1200 it is usually written t . The word *etiam* is written \& .

The symbol 9 , sometimes called the *c* cursive, or *c* reversed, when found at the commencement of a word, signifies *com* or *con*, as 9mitto for *committo*, 9frater for *confrater*, 9i for *communi*, 9victo for *convicto*, 9scia for *conscia*.

The sign 9 placed in the middle or at the end of

a word, above the line, signifies *us*, as De⁹ for *Deus*, reb⁹ for *rebus*, Aug⁵ti for *Augusti*. It also stands for *ost* and *os*, as p⁹ or p^εt for *post*, and p⁹quam for *postquam*.

The sign *ε* usually occurs at the end of words, and denotes *es* or *is*, as grate^ε for *gratis*, thing^ε for *things*, reg^ε for *regis*, land^ε for *landes*.

A small *superior* letter, that is, a letter placed above the line, denotes an omission, of which such letter forms a part, as p^lus for *prius*, t^l for *tibi*, q^os for *quos*, q^l for *qui*, q^u for *quater*, t^ris for *turris*, cⁱca for *circa*, ult^a for *ultra*, and jux^a for *juxta*.

A point placed under a letter shows that such letter is redundant, and several points placed under a word indicate that deletion is intended.

X^ps, X^pc, X^po, X^pi, all stand for *Christus*, and its different cases, just as X^pianita^t does for the various cases of *Christianitas*.

Some words are contracted in a special manner, e.g., g^l = *igitur*, g^a = *erga*, huj⁹ or h^j⁹ = *hujusmodi*.

The word *est* is abridged either by a curved line between two points ÷, or thus ; ; also, when the letter *e* is immediately followed by a point *e*. it signifies *est*. The word *esse* is rendered in record-type thus ēē.

Two points thus "", or ", or ./ serve as marks of transposition, as "Magnus "Albertus for *Albertus Magnus*.

Pica.

[illegible]

ā a b bb c c ȳ d d e e f f g g h h i i j k l l m m
 n n o o p p p p p p q q q q q q r r s
 t t t t u u u u v v w w x x y y z z
 D P P P P P 7 8 9 e s j f D

ā a b bb c c ʽ ʼ ʽ ʼ d ē e f g h i i k l l m m n n n
 o o p p p q q q q r s s t t u u u v v w x y y z
 ʽ & 7 ʼ ʽ ʼ

ā c d d e h i t m m̃ n ñ o õ p̃ p̃ p̃ q̃ q̃ q̃ r̃ r̃ r̃ s̃ t̃ ũ ṽ x̃ ỹ 9

Brevier.

R d n r t z

¹ This is the Saxon *th*.



HERALDIC RECORDS.

*Add to page 103:—*The College of Arms, known also as 'Heralds' College,' was incorporated in 1483, and is situated in Queen Victoria Street, London. In addition to the Earl Marshal there are thirteen officers of arms, viz. three kings of arms, six heralds and four pursuivants. The functions of the College consist in granting and confirming coats of arms, registering titles of honour, compiling and recording pedigrees, attending the sovereign on all state occasions, publishing royal proclamations, and marshalling royal solemnities, such as coronations, marriages, christenings, funerals. Grants of arms will be made by the officers of arms, on payment of the customary fees and stamps, to those of a suitable rank of life, who do not possess coat armour; the expense amounts to about £76. Of recent years there is less inclination with people to display sham heraldry, and usually they either take out a fresh grant, or are content to remain without a coat of arms. The practice of recording pedigrees at Heralds' College is now much more general

and has much to commend it. By this means the pedigree is preserved in official custody for future reference, and it should be remembered that these recorded pedigrees, which may be regarded as the successors of the visitation pedigrees of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, are not registered until the evidence in support of them has been carefully tested by the examiners of pedigrees, in accordance with the regulations of the college. The cost of entering a pedigree necessarily varies greatly, as it depends wholly upon its length, and the nature of the evidence adduced in support. The historian of the family, so soon as the pedigree is fairly complete, and he is able to adduce proper legal proof of its accuracy, will, of course, consider the advisability of applying to the officers of arms to place it upon record in their books. The records of the College of Arms are legal evidence in any court of Law in the Queen's dominions, and the utility of proving a pedigree and having it recorded in that office is therefore apparent.

It must be remembered that the College of Arms is an institution for British subjects only, not being domiciled Scotchmen or Irishmen who have their own proper officers of arms at Edinburgh and Dublin, and that foreigners, even though they be, like many citizens of the United

States of English descent, cannot obtain grants of arms, or record their pedigrees here. There is an increasing number of British colonists, and not a few even of the native gentry of India, whose arms and pedigrees will be found on record in the English College.

In the public office of Herald's College, is a valuable antiquarian library, besides the records proper, and the manuscript collections of which fuller particulars are given below. But it must be remembered by those desirous of searching, that enquiry here is not free, as at the Record Office or the British Museum. Though the officers have salaries, they are of mere nominal amount, and their remuneration depends practically on the office fees, and their own private business. If the enquirer has any acquaintance amongst the officers of arms, he will naturally seek assistance in that quarter; otherwise, he will resort to the public office, where he will always find a herald or pursuivant in waiting. With this preliminary information, the reader will be ready to learn something of what he may expect to find at Heralds' College. Details of these records are given on pages 103, 109. The following additional information may be noted:

An excellent account of the nature of Heralds' Visitations is given by Mr. George Grazebrook, in his introduction to the Visitation of Shropshire

in 1623, which forms one of the Harleian Society's volumes.

Mr. J. P. Rylands has recently printed a list of some 4,000 of the "disclaimers" at the Heralds' Visitations. These disclaimers are well worthy of the genealogist's attention, for among them will often be found the ancestors of families, who have risen to importance during the last two centuries. Sir Thomas Phillipps also printed a list of 'Visitation Disclaimers.'

*Add to page 104 :—*A volume of Lancashire Funeral Certificates, 1600-1678, was edited by Mr. J. P. Rylands for the Record Society in 1872, and the Chetham Society has also published other volumes of these documents. A few will also be found printed in such serials as the 'Genealogist' and the 'Miscellanea.'

*Add to page 106 :—*James I, in 1622, directed that all persons knighted, should take in certificates thereof to the Earl Marshal.

The Herald's College Library now contains upwards of 3,000 manuscript volumes. They include, besides those named on page 107, the collections formed by Heard, Beltz, Pulman, Courthope, Collen, Young and Larken.

*Add to page 109 :—*In the British Museum Library, are also some of the original papers upon

which were based the official records of the visitations now in the Heralds' office. They are often mistaken for the official copies.

Certain collections of pedigrees are commonly credited with being "visitations," and have been edited and printed as such by various writers. The heralds and other genealogists in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, frequently occupied themselves with copying and re-copying the visitations often with additions, which were then styled "laboured pedigrees." These old copies retaining the title "visitation," though perhaps with a different date, the period it may be of the re-copying, have created the belief that there were a greater number of visitations than actually took place, and in many instances have been edited and printed as such. For this reason these collections though kept in the following list, are there distinguished by an asterisk.

*Add to pages 110-115, 110-116:—*It has been found requisite to wholly revise the table of the Heralds' Visitations.* The tables on these pages, in both the 1st and 2nd editions should be cancelled, and a reference to this supplement inserted.

*The "Visitation of England and Wales" of which the first volume has been issued by Dr. Howard and Mr. Crisp, is an unofficial publication which aims at recording modern pedigrees in a similar style to those entered in the seventeenth century visitations.

County.	Date	By whom made.	Reference to Original.	Edited by
Bedfordshire.	1566	Harvey	H. 9, 15	Harl. Soc., xix. F. A. Blaydes. " "
	1582	Cooke	Harl. 5867	
	1634	St. George	C. 31	
	1669	Bysshe	D. 24	
Berkshire.	1532	Benolte	H. 20	W. C. Metcalfe. Sir T. Phillipps. W. C. Metcalfe, 1882.
	1566	Harvey	G. 5 ; also Harl. 5822	
	1584-97*	Cooke	Queen's, Oxf., lxxxii.	
	1623-4	Camden	C. 18	
	1664-6	Ashmole	C. 12	
Buckinghamshire.	1566	Harvey	H. 9, 15	W. C. Metcalfe, 1883.
	1574	Cooke	F. 1, G. 3	
	1634	St. George	C. 26	
	1669-75	Bysshe	D. 25	
Cambridgeshire.	1575	Cooke	G. 18 10, 14,	Sir T. Phillipps, 1840. Part in Geneal., iii. 231, 296.
	1619	Camden	C. 11	
	1684	...	K. 7	
Cheshire.	1566-7	Flower	D. 3	Harl. Soc., xviii. J. P. Rylands. Harl. Soc., xviii.
	1613	St. George	C. 6	
	1663	Dugdale	C. 38 Harl. 2161*	
Cornwall.	1530	Benolte	H. 18	Col. Vivian. Harl. Soc., ix., and by Col. Vivian, with additions.
	1573	Cooke	E. 15 ; G. 6	
	1620	Camden	C. 1	

NOTE: The references in the fourth column which are printed in heavy type, are to the originals, the others are references to copies.

*This MS. contains a so called Visitation of Chester City in 1597.

County.	Date.	By whom made.	Reference to Originals.	Edited by
Cumberland	1530	Tong	D. 4	Surtees Soc., xli.
	1615	St. George	Vine. 142.	Harl. Soc., vii.
	1665	Dugdale	C. 39	J. Featherstone.
Derbyshire	1563-9	Flower	H. 19	Geneal. vii, n.s.
	1611	St. George	C. 4	" "
	1634	St. George	C. 33	
	1662-4*	Dugdale	C. 34	Geneal., vol. ii., 1st series. Index printed by Sir T. Phillipps and by F. A. Crisp.
Devonshire	1531	Benolte	H. 18	Dr. Colby, 1881, also by Col. Vivian with additions.
	1564	Harvey	D. 7 ; G. 19, 2 ; H. 7, 15	
	1572	Cooke	H. 18	
	1620	Camden	C. 1	Harl. Soc., vi. Dr. Colby ; also in part by J. Tuckett with additions.
Dorsetshire	1530	Benolte	H. 18	
	1565	Harvey	G. 8	Geneal. N.S., ii., iii. W. C. Metcalfe.
	1623	Camden	C. 22	Harl. Soc., xx. ; also for extra pedigrees see Misc. H. & G. 2 S., vol. ii. also printed separately
	1672	Byashe	D. 28	
Durham	1563	Flower	H. 19	Printed 1820, at Newcastle-on-Tyne ; also by J. Foster, 1887.
	1615	St. George	C. 32	Printed 1820, at Newcastle-on-Tyne ; also by J. Foster, 1887.
	1666	Dugdale	C. 41	

*See page 286 ante, i e. that those marked * are merely 'laboured' copies.

County.	Date.	By whom made.	Reference to Originals.	Edited by
Essex	1552	Hawley	Add. 7098	Harl. Soc., xiii, xiv.
				W. C. Metcalfe
	1558	Harvey	Harl. 1137, 1484	Harl. Soc., xiii, xiv.
				W. C. Metcalfe.
	1570	Cooke	H. 10	" "
	1614	Camden	C. 15	" "
Flintshire.	1634	St. George	C. 21	" "
	1664-8	Bysshe	D. 21	Dr. Howard.
	1670	Dugdale	D. 26	
Gloucester-shire.	1530	Benolt	H. 20	
	1569	Cooke	D. 12; G. 9,	Harl. Soc., xxi.
	1583*	Cooke	Harl. 1041.	Maclean and Heane.
			1543; Coll. Arms, Vincent, 115	
	1623	Camden	C. 17	
	1682-3	Bysshe	K. 5	Fenwick " and Metcalfe, 1884.
Hampshire and Isle of Wight.	1531	Benolte	H. 7	
	1575	Cooke	G. 16, 17	
	1623	Camden	C. 19	
	1686	St. George	K. 8	
Hereford-shire	1569	Cooke	D. 12; G. 9	Rev. F. W. Weaver, 1886.
	1586*	Cooke	Vincent MSS., 115; Philipot MSS., 20 C., 21 P.	
	1634	St. George	C. 25	
	1683	St. George	K. 6	
Hertford-shire	1572	Cooke	G. 17	Harl. Soc. xxii.
	1634	St. George	C. 23	W. C. Metcalfe.
	1669	Bysshe	D. 23	" "
Hunting-donshire	1564	Harvey	H. 4	
	1613	Camden	C. 3	Camden Soc., 1849
	1684	St. George	K. 7	Sir H. Ellis

*See page 286 ante, as to these so called visitations.

County.	Date.	By whom made.	Reference to Original.	Edited by
Kent	1530	Benolte	D. 13	Partly Printed; Kent Arch. Soc., vol. iv. In part by Dr. Howard.
	1574	Cooke	H. 2	
	1592*	...	G. 12, a copy	
	1619	Camden	C. 16	
	1663-8	Bysshe	D. 18	
Lancashire	1533*	Benolte	Harl., 2076	Chetham Soc. 1876-82.
	1567	Flower	D. 3	W. Langton. Chetham Soc., 1870
	1613	St. George	C. 5	F. R. Raines. Chetham Soc., 1871
	1664-5	Dugdale	C. 37	F. R. Raines. Chetham Soc., 1872
				F. R. Raines.
Leicester-shire**	1563	Harvey	G. 11; F. 7;	Harl. Soc., ii. J. Featherstone.
	1619	Camden	H. 12 C. 8	
	1682-3	Bysshe	K. 2	
Lincoln-shire	1562-4	Harvey	D. 8	W. C. Metcalfe. 1881.
	1592	Cooke	H. 11. G. 4;	W. C. Metcalfe. 1882.
	1634	St. George	C. 23	
	1666	Bysshe	D. 23	
London	1568	Cooke	F. 1; G. 10.	Harl. Soc., i. J. J. Howard and G. J. Armytage.
	1633-5	St. George	C. 24; K. 9	Harl. Soc., xv., xvii. Howard and Chester
	1664	Bysshe	D. 19	
	1687	St. George	K. 9	

*See page 286 ante, as to these so called visitations.

**The pedigrees of all the three Leicestershire visitations, often with additions, are printed in Nichol's history of that county.

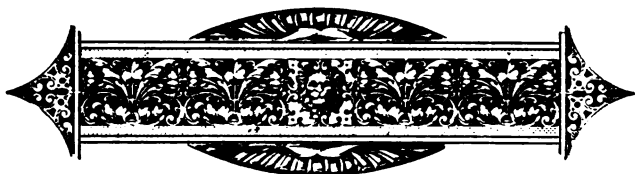
County.	Date.	By whom made.	Reference to Original.	Edited by
Middlesex	1572 1634 1663-4	Cooke St. George Bysshe	G. 16, 17 C. 28 D. 17	Sir T. Phillipps, 1820. J. Foster, 1887.
Monmouth- shire.	1683	St. George	K. 6	
Norfolk.	1563	Harvey	G. 1; H. 3	In part, Norf. Arch. Soc. 1878. Gen. Lytton Bulwer.
	1589 1613	Cooke Camden	H. 17 C. 15	Harl. Soc., xxvii W. Rye.
	1664-8	Bysshe	D. 20	Index by C. H. Athill, 1886.
Northamp- tonshire	1564 1618-9 1681-2	Harvey Camden Bysshe	H. 4; H. 15 C. 14 K. 1	W. C. Metcalfe, 1887 W. C. Metcalfe, 1887
Northum- berland	1530 1575*	Tonge Flower	D. 4 Queen's Coll., Oxf., cxxvi, Harl., 1554.	Surtees Soc., xli.
	1615 1666	St. George Dugdale	Dugdale's Press. C. 41	G. W. Marshall, 1878.
Notting- hamshire	1530** 1563* 1575 1614 1662-4	Tonge Flower Glover St. George Dugdale	Harl., 1499 Vincent MSS. 117 Dugdale's Press C. 9 C. 34	Surtees Soc., xli. Harl. Soc., iv. For list of pedigrees see Harl. Soc., vol. iv.
Oxford- shire.	1533 1566	Benolte Harvey	H. 20 H. 9 G. 5;	Harl. Soc., v. W. R. Turner.

**Tonge's Visitation was really a general one, dealing with the northern counties, and not confined to any special shire.

County.	Date.	By whom made.	Reference to Original.	Edited by
Oxford-shire, <i>continued.</i>	1574	Cooke	G. 14	Harl. Soc., v. W. H. Turner.
	1634	Borrough	C. 29	" "
	1668	Bysshe	D. 25	
Rutland.	1614	Camden	C. 14	Harl. Soc., iii. G. J. Armytage.
	1681-2	Bysshe	K. 1	For list of pedigrees see Harl. Soc., iii.
Salop.	1569	Cooke	G. 9	
	1584	Cooke	G. 15	
	1623	Camden	C. 20	Harl. Soc., xxviii, xxix. Grazebrook and Ryland.
	1664	Bysshe	C. 35	
Somerset	1531	Benolte	D. 13, H. 18.	Rev. F. W. Weaver
	1573	Cooke	F. 7	
	1591	Cooke	G. 19	Rev. "F. W. "Weaver in part.
	1623	Camden	C. 22	Harl. Soc., xi.
	1672	Bysshe	D. 27	Rev. F. T. Colby.
Stafford-shire.	1533	Benolte	H. 20	
	1566	Flower	H. 19	
	1583	Flower	Dugdale's Press	H. S. Grazebrook, 1883.
	1614	St. George	C. 10	
	1663-4	Dugdale	J. 36	H. S. "Grazebrook, 1883. Wm. Salt Arch. Soc, v. part 2.
Suffolk.	1561	Harvey	G. 7	W. C. Metcalfe, 1882, also by Dr. Howard.
	1577	Cooke	G. 7	W. C. Metcalfe, 1882
	1612	Camden	C. 15	" "
	1663		D. 22	

*Contains an excellent account of the Heralds' Visitations.

County.	Date.	By whom made.	Reference to Original.	Edited by
Surrey.	1530	Benolte	H. 7	Surrey Arch. Soc., in part. J. J. Howard and Mill Stephenson.
	1552	Hawley	G. 17	
	1572	Cooke	D. 13	
	1623	Camden	C. 2	
	1662	Bysshe	D. 15	
Sussex.	1530	Benolte	D. 13⁻	Sir T. Phillippa. Berry, 1830.
	1574	Cooke	D. 11	
	1633	St. George	C. 27	
	1662	Bysshe	D. 16	
Warwick-shire.	1563	Cooke	G. 11 ; F. 7 ; H. 12	G. H. Dashwood, in part. Harl. Soc., xii. J. Featherston.
	1619	Camden	C. 7	
	1682	St George	K. 3	
Westmor-land.	1530		D. 4	Surtees xli. J. C. Bell, 1853.
	1615	St. George	Vinc	
	1664	Dugdale	C. 39	
Wiltshire.	1530	Benolte	H. 20	Sir T. Phillippa, G.W. Marshall, 1882. Sir T. Phillippa, in part, 1828.
	1565	Harvey	G. 8	
	1623	Camden	C. 22	
	1677	Bysshe	D. 28	
Worcester-shire.	1530	Benolte	H. 20	Harl. Soc., xxvii. W. P. W. Phillimore W. C. Metcalfe, 1883 Additions Midland Antiquary.
	1569	Cooke	D. 12 ; G. 9	
	1684	St. George	C. 30	
	1682-3	St. George	K. 4	
Yorkshire.	1530	Tonge	D. 9	Surtees Soc., 1863. xli, lv. W. H. D. Longstaffe. Harl. Soc., xvi. Rev. C. B. Norcliffe. J. Foster, 1875. " " " " " " " " Surtees Soc., 1859. Also in progress in Genealogist with additions by J. W. Clay.
	1563-4	Flower	H. 19	
	1584	Glover	D. 5	
	1612	St. George	C. 13	
	1665-6	Dugdale	C. 40	



THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

*Add to page 116-117 :—*The use of ink, though formerly permitted, is now, under the rules issued in 1887, forbidden. This regulation, though it entails some additional labour upon transcribers, is obviously a salutary one, when we consider the unique character of the records, which are thrown open freely to all comers, whether skilled students or otherwise.

During the present century, a good deal has been done in the way of printing records and indexes, and calendars thereto, but considerable as it is, it forms a mere drop in the ocean. What has been effected under the direction of the government, will be seen from the list of Record publications in the appendix, and the epitome of the Deputy Keeper's Reports on pp. 85 et seq.

Societies such as the British Record Society, the Pipe Roll Society, the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, and the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, have, in recent years, done

some important work as mentioned elsewhere. Nor has individual enterprize in the same direction been by any means idle.

Mr. Rye's "Records and Record Searching," gives plans showing the position of the principal indexes, both in the 'round' room and the legal room, at the public record office.

*Add to page 117-118 :—*The works on medieval paleography mentioned on these pages, are now superseded by the "Record Interpreter," by C. T. Martin, which we have already referred to. It contains voluminous lists of record contractions, both latin and french.

*Add to page 119-120 :—*Though for genealogical purposes, the period before the conquest is practically a blank, still those interested in the origin of those names, which for convenience, we have called paleo-patronymics, will do well to study Kemble's "Collection of Anglo-Saxon Charters," or Birch's "Cartularium Saxonicum" now in progress. Unfortunately there is no index nominum to the minor persons mentioned therein or indeed in Domesday, so that the student of these early surnames, is at a great disadvantage. Is it too much to hope that some day both Domesday and the Anglo-Saxon Charters will be adequately indexed?

Doomsday Book must be mentioned first of all for it may be said to form the basis of English genealogy, though it must be borne in mind that that the number of families able to trace a male descent from any person mentioned in that famous record is very small indeed. It is unnecessary here to do more than mention its date, 1086, and to refer the reader to the folio edition in record type, which was issued about a hundred years ago. A facsimile edition has also been printed by photo-zincography, and each county may be obtained separately for a few shillings. Translations of various portions have been printed, as well as elaborate monographs, such as the Rev. R. W. Eyton's *Dorsetshire*, and the Rev. C. S. Taylor's *Gloucestershire*. Some valuable genealogical notes on the *Gloucestershire Doomsday*, will be found in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, by whom was also issued Mr. Taylor's valuable monograph thereon.

Add to page 120-121 Note :— No records of either the Marshalsea or the Palace Court are known to exist.

Add to page 123-124 :—Of the calendar of Chancery proceedings *temp.* Elizabeth, printed by the old Record Commissioners, it must be

remembered that it is merely a selection of those which they deemed important, and a search through the old manuscript calendar is still requisite for exhaustive inquiries.

Chancery Bills and Answers of James I., are appearing at intervals in the 'Genealogist.' Three volumes of Chancery Bills and Answers, Charles I, A-R., edited by W. P. W. Phillimore have been completed, and the fourth is in progress in the British Record Society's Index Library ; for later periods, the calendars known as the "Six Clerks' Books" will be found to be indispensable for any thorough inquiry.

*Add to page 127-128 :—*A Calendar and Index to Signet Bills, for the period 1584-1625 edited by W. P. W. Phillimore, was issued in the 'Index Library.' Manuscript indexes from 1584 onwards, some of them exceedingly inaccurate, are on the shelves of the Round Room. The "Docquet Books," containing a full note of each entry, are also available without special application.

*Add to page 130-131 :—*It is well to bear the fact in mind, that when a Chancery Inquisition is either lost or illegible as some are, the deficiency can often be supplied by reference to the Exchequer or Wards and Liveries series of transcripts. These do not however supply the names of the jury who gave the verdict.

¶

*Add to page 133-134 :—*Abstracts of the Inquisitions are amongst the books of the Court of Wards and Liveries, see ante, pp. 126-127.

A Calendar of the Inquisitions for London and Middlesex, for the period, 1485-1645, was printed by W. P. W. Phillimore in 1889. Abstracts of the London Inquisitions from Henry VII. onwards, are being edited and issued in the Index Library.

Abstracts of Gloucestershire Inquisitions *temp.* Charles I. have been edited by W. P. W. Phillimore and G. S. Fry, and issued in the Index Library. The first volume takes in 1-11 Charles I, and the second volume is in progress.

The Inquisitions of the time of Charles I, for Dorset, are also being issued in the Dorset Record Series, by E. A. Fry and G. S. Fry.

Yorkshire Inquisitions, *temp.* Henry III., Edward I. have been issued by the Record Society of that county.

*Add to page 137-138 :—*The original deeds in the Public Record Office have been acquired from a variety of sources, many of them being private title deeds which have come into one court or another on land getting into the hands of the crown. These are now being abstracted, and the first series of "Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office," has already appeared.

Add to page 138-140 :—The Certificates of Residence form a little known series which is especially valuable for showing the migrations of individuals, from one county to another. When a subsidy man had contributed to a subsidy in one county, he obtained, on his removal, a certificate from his collector, to exonerate him from being charged again in his new county. Obviously these certificates may often afford a ready means of identifying individuals, and thus tracing families back to their original counties. When the officials in the Record Office have completed the sortation of these documents, and made them more practically accessible than is now the case, there is no doubt that they will be frequently consulted.

Add to page 144-145. For the paragraph dealing with Subsidy Rolls substitute :—Subsidy Rolls are a well known class of great value, since they show the residence of persons, the value of their assessment, and the amount of tax contributed by each, whether on their land or their goods. Some of these records begin as early as the reign of Henry III. They are written on long strips of parchment, each town or village being separately entered, and in the former case, the names are generally arranged in street order. From them, of course, can be gathered some indication of

the wealth of individuals, but perusing them is a tedious task as they possess no index and are without any alphabetical arrangement. The villages in these lists, are arranged topographically under hundreds, a fact which must be borne in mind when searching for any particular place. The only guide to them, is a series of rough modern calendars in the round search room, which are arranged chronologically in county order. It is worth while noting, that where in these calendars, a subsidy roll is described as consisting of one or two membranes only, it as a rule will prove to consist merely of a certificate of a collector as to the amount he has gathered in, and consequently of little value to the genealogist. Those with many membranes are usually well worth examination. The subsidy rolls of 4 Richard II, 1380, which led to the Wat Tyler rebellion are well known, and usually very complete, forming quite a medieval directory of the population. Very few subsidy rolls have been printed. Mr. Rye, in his usual thorough manner, printed all the Norfolk subsidy rolls for the Hundred of North Erpingham. Sir Thomas Phillipps printed the Wilts subsidy rolls for 7 Edward II, 1313, and many extracts from the Gloucestershire subsidies are printed in Bigland's Collections. The Oxford Historical Society has printed in vol. xviii the lay subsidy list of 1380,

and another of 1524, and the Hearth tax of 1665, for the city of Oxford. Occasionally a roll will be found printed in the transactions of local societies. Separate lists appear to have been kept of the contributions made by *aliens*, a fact which may be borne in mind when tracing families thought to be of foreign origin. It will be found, however, that very many of the names entered in these lists, are by no means indicative of their bearer's origin.

Clerical subsidy rolls form a distinct series with special calendars and owe their origin to the fact, that anciently the clergy possessed the privilege of taxing themselves separately from the laity. They appear to be preserved from the time of Philip and Mary only. The *Hearth tax*, for the short time, 14 Charles II. to 1 William and Mary 1665 to 1688, that it was in existence, will be found of considerable interest, as from it we can gather some idea of the relative importance of residences during that period.

*Add to page 137-139:—*Royalist Composition Papers. The index to Series I and II was printed by W. P. W. Phillimore in the Index Library, as far as the letter F. Since then, under the editorship of Mrs. Everitt Green, three volumes of abstracts of these records have been issued, with excellent indices *nominum* and *locorum*.

*Add to page 139-140 :—*To the list of sources to be consulted add “Manorial Court Rolls.”

On page 143-144 substitute the following title :—

RECORDS OF LAND OWNERS,

*Add to page 145-146 :—*The Index to “particulars of grants” is of special value in the case of families which obtained grants of church lands in the sixteenth century ; see Deputy Keeper’s Report IX, app. ii, pp. 148, 309.

Add to page 135-136 :— Feet of Fines. These commence very nearly seven hundred years ago, and continue in an unbroken series, until their abolition, *i.e.* from 1191-2 to 1835. By this compromise to the fictitious judicial action, the defendant or “deforciant” admitted the right of his plaintiff purchaser or “querant,” to the property supposed to be in dispute. It is worth while to remember that Mr. Rye points out that the earlier fines by no means relate exclusively to land.

An extremely valuable account of them will be found in “Records and Record Searching,” and Mr. Rye who has made this subject peculiarly his own, gives some useful hints for searching the Feet of Fines. The Feet of Fines, 7 Richard I. to 16 John, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, in two

volumes, include the counties of Bedford to Dorset only. The transcripts for Durham and the remainder of England have not been printed, and are in the Public Record Office. *Wiltshire* Fines, 1 Edward III. to Richard III. in part, and an index for the same county from 1 George I. to 2 George II; *Worcestershire*, index 1 Edward III, to Henry VI. *temp.* Charles I., and for *Gloucestershire*, a few pages from 1 John, from 1649 to 1714, and from George I, 1714 to 1727, were printed by Sir Thos. Phillipps. *Yorkshire* Fines from 1486 to 1602 have now been completed. *London and Middlesex* Fines, Richard I. to 12 Elizabeth, and *Somerset* Fines, Richard I. to Edward I., have also been printed.

Recoveries are a series of records always associated with Fines, and like them the result of a fictitious judicial action. Unlike them, in a "recovery" the suit was carried to a full conclusion, and the plaintiff or purchaser recovered judgment against the vendor, who at the same had a judgment that he should recover lands of equal value from an individual, termed the "vouchee" from the circumstance that he was supposed to have sold the land to the defendant vendor, who by a legal fiction, lost his land through the failure of his vouchee to appear and defend his title to the land. The vouchee was usually the crier of the court and the judgment

against him, was, of course, practically valueless. Recoveries came into use at an early date, but it was not till 12 Edward, IV. 1472-3, that their effectiveness became fully established by judicial decision. After that date they were in common use, until their abolition by the Fines and Recoveries Acts, 1835. For particulars of the Recovery Indexes, see pp. 127 of 3rd Report of the Deputy Keeper, Appendix II. The index which is in the legal room, begins 22 Henry, VII, 1506-7, and from 4 Anne, 1705, it will be found to be arranged in counties.

Manorial Court Rolls form a class of records, which always afford much valuable information relative to local families. The pedigrees of the middle class, the yeomen and the minor gentry, for the period before the seventeenth century, often depend mainly upon these manorial rolls and the genealogist may deem himself fortunate, if he be concerned with a family which has always been settled in a manor, whose records chance to have been preserved without any serious gap. The 'View of Frankpledge,' and the 'Court Leet,' which mainly dealt with, what may not improperly be termed, the police aspect of the manor, will always afford a mass of interesting information, respecting the social life of our ancestors, and will often illustrate in a remarkable fashion the earlier portion of the family history.

What was, and still is, known as the 'Court Baron,' often held together with the 'View of Frankpledge,' dealt with the inhabitants, in their capacity as 'tenentes domini.' In these rolls are consequently recorded the various changes of tenancy, the particulars of the holdings, the terms upon which they were held by the lord's tenants and other information relative thereto. Upon them often were also enrolled copies of deeds relating to lands within the manor, and, in those manors which were of ancient demesne, the litigation affecting disputed titles. Those manorial Court Rolls known to be extant, have been collected together in one large series, to which a general index, now in the search room, has been prepared. It is understood that when completed, this index will be published.

Frequently a whole series of manor rolls came into the hands of the crown, by reason of the attainder of some medieval magnate, and these, and the receivers accounts, appear in the 'Minister's Accounts,' usually under the late owner's name, as 'Bedford's lands.' No student of the family history of that part of Gloucestershire, in which lie the vast possessions of the lords of Berkeley, can afford to neglect the numerous records which are comprized, in the short title of 'Berkeley's Lands.' Still more numerous are those which came into the hands of the King, by reason of

the dissolution of the monasteries. Some knowledge of local history will therefore often assist to indicate possible sources of information.

As to Court Rolls of manors in private hands, it is by no means easy to obtain access to them, or to ascertain where they are deposited, or even if they are still extant. But if the opportunity of consulting them occurs, then let the enquirer take care that his search be as exhaustive as possible. A good example has been set by the editors of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, who have printed several lists of Lincolnshire manor rolls, showing their present custody.

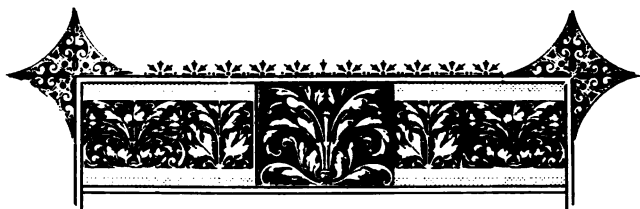
Inquisitions post mortem have already been dealt with, page 298 ante, also feet of fines on pp. 302, and deeds and indentures enrolled for safe custody, as well as the numerous original deeds now existing in the Public Record Office.

In Middlesex, it must be remembered that since 1709, under the statute of Anne, c. 20, conveyances and long leases of land, except in the City of London and the Inns of Court, have been recorded in the Middlesex Registry Office, which now is in Lincoln's Inn Fields. From 1709 to 1828, there is an alphabetical index nominum, and from the latter year, to the present time, there is also a lexicographical index for each year. There is a parochial index from 1709 to 1717, when it was apparently discontinued as being unworkable.

These records are rarely, if ever, used for literary purposes, though their utility to genealogists is obvious.

There are similar registers for Yorkshire ; that for the West Riding is at Wakefield, and was established by statute, 2 and 3, Anne, c. 4, and 5 Anne, c. 18 ; the East Riding and Kingston-upon-Hull register by 6 Anne, c. 35, and the North Riding registry at Northallerton, by 8 George, II. c. 6. The Bedford Level Office for lands reclaimed from the Fens, was formed by statute 15 Charles, II. c. 17.





WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

*Add to page 148-149:—*In reading the older wills, the student must bear in mind, that the names of kinship now in use, had not anciently the same significance as at present. Thus a ‘cousin,’ as often as not, indicated a nephew, a niece, as well as a remoter kinsman. A ‘nephew’ or ‘niece’ on the other hand might signify a grandchild, while ‘brother’ will include brother-in-law and stepbrother.

A fuller account of the various repositories of Wills and Administrations, and their contents, both in London and the country, as well as some notice of the various calendars, etc., which have been printed, will doubtless be appreciated. It seems convenient to deal with the Principal Registry first, and afterwards with the various District Registries and counties in alphabetical order.

THE PRINCIPAL REGISTRY, which is the successor of the old Probate Registry in Doctors' Commons, contains the wills and administrations of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The ancient and utterly inadequate calendars hitherto in use, are now superseded by the new lexicographical index, compiled and edited by Mr. J. C. C. Smith; it extends over the period 1383-1558, and is being printed by the British Record Society in the Index Library. Already the first volume has been printed, and the second is in rapid progress. No more valuable calendar exists, for it gives the residences of testators, and in almost every case each county which they may specially mention. The British Record Society has also in preparation calendars for the period subsequent to 1558. A calendar of administrations for the year 1653-54, has been printed for official use, and may be referred to in the search room. There is also an officially printed lexicographical index to the wills and administrations in the P. C. C. for 1853-57. Mr. Leland L. Duncan printed a selection of the Kent wills from 1383 to 1558 appearing in Mr. Smith's index already mentioned, and Dorset administrations are being calendared by Mr. G. S. Fry; see Dorset.

The records of the commissary court of the Bishop of London, which deals with fifty London parishes, forty-three in Middlesex, and eight in

Essex, commence in 1374. The Essex and Hertfordshire section of this court commences about 1314.

The calendars of the consistory court of the Bishop of London, extend from 1540 to 1720, though some of the documents are dated as early as 1361.

The Middlesex Archdeaconry wills commence in 1664.

An index of the wills in the court of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, was printed in 1864 for official use. They extend from 1504 until 1830, about which time the testamentary jurisdiction of the court fell into disuse. In the report on the records of Westminster Abbey, Hist. MSS. Report IV. p. 197, is a list of 43 wills and administrations, some of early date. The principal registry contains the testamentary records of some 76 courts, many of these being quite insignificant peculiars, but amongst them are also some important provincial courts. The following may be specially noted :

Berkshire Archdeaconry Court, from 1508.

Bucks Archdeaconry Court, from 1433.

Oxford Consistory Court, from 1544.

Archdeaconry Court, from 1543.

Richmondshire Wills, (Yorkshire), from 1457.

Salisbury Consistory Court, from 1550. There are several other Salisbury Courts in the principal Registry.

In the following table* are given particulars of the various district probate registries in England and Wales. The figures in the second column show the number of ancient courts, whose records are preserved in the respective registries, and the dates in the last column, indicate the periods at which the principal series of records in each will be found to commence. The accuracy of these dates is only approximate, and in many instances it will be found, that the records for the earlier periods are very incomplete. As a further guide to the enquirer, the counties are also included, and the registries where wills relating to them may be found, are added. The initials P. C. C. of course indicate the testamentary records of the prerogative court of Canterbury, now deposited at Somerset House. As the following list is concerned principally with the ancient dioceses of England and Wales, it may be well to bear in mind, that the alterations made in the area and boundaries of certain sees, since the partition of that of Lincoln in 1541, had no effect whatever as regards testamentary jurisdiction.

ANGLESEA : *see* P. C. C. and Bangor.

Bangor : Anglesea and parts of Carnarvon, Denbigh,
Merioneth, and Montgomery.

1. 1635.

* "Ancient Courts of Probate," by Dr. Marshall, printed privately in 1889, gives an alphabetical list of all known courts, with details as to their records and jurisdiction. An augmented second edition is promised. See also "Notitia Historica," by Nicolas.

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BEDFORDSHIRE : *see* P. C. C. and Northampton for early wills, but before 1541, *see* Lincoln.

BERKSHIRE : *see* P. C. C., also Salisbury and Oxford, now at Somerset House. Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire Will Registers and Administration Acts to 1858 are at Somerset House ; the "papers" 1800-38 are at Oxford.

Printed. "Berkshire Wills ; Archdeaconry Court, 1508-1652." British Record Society.

Birmingham : Warwickshire, seven unimportant courts.

Printed. Calendars 1675-1790, in "Lichfield Wills." British Record Society. 7. 1858.

Blandford : Dorset. 7. 1568.

Printed : "Blandford Wills to 1790," by E. A. Fry and G. S. Fry, in progress. British Record Society.

Bodmin : Cornwall. The calendars of the principal 2. 1570.
court, the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, begin in 1570, but are imperfect, and few wills before 1600 are preserved. They are arranged under parishes.

The Deanery of Burian. 1607

BRECON : *see* P. C. C. and Hereford and (?) Carmarthen

Bristol : Part of Gloucestershire and Somerset. Wills 1. 1590.
1569, but calendar 1590. Wills were also proved in the Mayor's Court, Bristol, and abstracts of those in the "Great Orphan Book," 1382-1595, in number about 449, were printed by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society : a further series of 412 of these municipal wills is still in manuscript.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : *see* P. C. C. Some early wills at Lincoln ; the Archdeaconry of Bucks wills begin in 1483, and are at Somerset House. *See* note to Berks ante.

Bury St. Edmunds : West Suffolk and 12 Cambridge- 3. 1354.
shire parishes.

Printed. A volume of "Bury Wills" by the
Camden Society.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE : *see* P. C. C., Peterborough, Ely
diocesan registry, Bury St. Edmunds and
Norwich.

Canterbury : East Kent Archdeaconry Court. 1449.
Consistory Court. 1396.

CARDIGANSHIRE : *see* P. C. C., Carmarthen [and
Hereford ?]

Carlisle : Cumberland and Westmorland. Indexes 3. 1564.
from 1600 ; for the earlier period, new indexes
are in preparation.

Wills in the Bishops' registers begin earlier : *see*
"Testamenta Karleolensia, 1353-86," printed by
the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian
and Archaeological Society.

CARMARTHENSHIRE : *see* P. C. C. Carmarthen [and
Hereford ?]

Carmarthen : Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Cardi- 1. 1564.
ganshire, Glamorganshire and Radnorshire.

No indexes before 1600 : Wills since 1836 are
arranged alphabetically.

CARNARVONSHIRE : *see* P. C. C., Bangor, and for two
parishes St. Asaph.

CHESHIRE : *see* P. C. C. and Chester : before 1541
Lichfield.

Chester : Chester and part of Lancashire. 2. 1545.

Printed. The Chetham Society has printed three
volumes of Lancashire and Cheshire Wills under
the editorship of the Rev. G. J. Piccope.
The Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire
has issued seven volumes of indexes to Wills at
Chester, 1545-1760.

Chichester : Western part of Sussex. 3. 1511.

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CORNWALL : *see* P. C. C., Bodmin and Exeter.

CUMBERLAND : *see* York P. C. and Carlisle, for Deanery
of Coneland *see* Principal Registry.

DENBIGHSHIRE : *see* P. C. C., St. Asaph, Bangor for
about nineteen parishes, Chester and Lichfield.

DERBYSHIRE : *see* P. C. C., Lichfield and Derby.

Derby : Peculiar Court of Dale Abbey.

1. 1753.

Printed ; List, 1753-1793, in Lichfield Wills,
British Record Society.

DEVON : *see* P. C. C. and Exeter, Salisbury for one
peculiar.

DORSET : *see* P. C. C., Blandford and Salisbury, (peculiars
since 1800).

Printed. Dorset Wills at Blandford to 1792 in
progress ; British Record Society. Dorset Ad-
ministrations in the P. C. C. ; a very full calendar
is in progress in Somerset and Dorset Notes and
Queries.

DURHAM : *see* Durham and York P. C.

Durham : Durham and Northumberland

3. 1540.

Printed : The Surtees Society has printed two
volumes, vols. 2 and 33, of Durham Wills,
including some in the registry of the Dean and
Chapter, 1311-1599.

ESSEX : *see* P. C. C. and eleven other courts now in
Principal Registry : for 3 parishes in North
Essex, *see* Ipswich.

Essex Archdeaconry Wills.

1400.

Exeter : Devon and Cornwall.

8.

Principal Registry of the Bishop.

1592.

Consistory Court.

1591.

Barnstaple [Barum] Archdeaconry.

1563.

Archdeaconry of Exeter.

1540.

Archdeaconry of Totnes..

1513.

Deanery of Christianity.

1590

Exeter, continued :

Peculiar of the Vicars Choral; Woodbury. 1633.

Peculiar of the Dean of Exeter; Brauntun. 1634.

FLINTSHIRE: *see* P. C. C., St. Asaph and Chester for about five parishes, one or two parishes at Lichfield.

GLAMORGANSHIRE: *see* P. C. C., Llandaff, Carmarthen [and Hereford?]

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: *see* P. C. C., Gloucester, Bristol and, before 1541, Worcester; *see* also "Bristol Wills," City Records.

Gloucester : Part of Gloucestershire 3. 1541.

Printed ; calendar from 1541, now in progress in the "Index Library."

HAMPSHIRE: *see* P. C. C. and Winchester. Wills are also recorded in the "Black Book" at Southampton, and in the "Greate Booke" at Andover.

HEREFORDSHIRE: *see* P. C. C., Hereford and Carmarthen. 1442.

Hereford : Consistory Court of the Bishop. 6. 1517.

Consistory Court of the Dean. 1670.

Peculiar Court of Little Hereford. 1662.

Brecon Archdeaconry Court. 1625.

HERTFORDSHIRE : P. C. C. and Lincoln.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : *see* P. C. C., Peterborough and Lincoln. The "Hitchen" wills begin in 1557.

Ipswich. East Suffolk and three parishes in North Essex. 2. 1444.

Printed : calendar of Ipswich Wills, 1444 to 1620.

This is in progress in the East Anglian, and has reached letter M of the index for 1458-77. It extends in small instalments from vol. I onwards.

KENT : *see* P. C. C. and Canterbury for East Kent.

LANCASHIRE : *see* York P. C. Lancaster, Chester and [?] Carlisle

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Lancaster : Lancashire, north of the Ribble, and parts of Cumberland, Westmorland and Yorkshire. 2. 1748.

Printed : The Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, has printed a list of Lancashire Wills proved within the Archdeaconry of Richmond, 1457 to 1792, vols. X and XIII.

LEICESTERSHIRE : *see* P. C. C. and Leicester, some early wills are at Lincoln.

Leicester : Leicestershire and two Rutland peculiars. 9. 1500.

Leves : Part of Sussex. 3. 1530.

Printed. The wills here have been recalendared by Mr. Hamilton Hall. The new calendar is in progress in the 'Index Library.'

Lichfield : Staffordshire, Derbyshire and parts of Warwickshire and Shropshire ; in the period before 1541, the Consistory Court of the bishop of Lichfield included also Cheshire and some small parts of Flintshire, Denbighshire and Lancashire. In the muniment room of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield are some testamentary records, relating chiefly to the Peak of Derbyshire, and going back to about 1380.

Printed. A calendar of the Wills in Lichfield Registry from 1516 to 1650, with full index ; British Record Society. It includes the peculiars at Lichfield, 1529-1652.

LINCOLNSHIRE : *see* P. C. C. and Lincoln.

Lincoln. The records here and in the Bishop's Registry before 1541, relate to the whole of the ancient diocese of Lincoln, *i.e.* Lincolnshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Rutland. 13. 1271.

Printed. In the Lincoln Record Series was printed "Early Lincoln Wills, 1280-1547." See also Canon Maddison's "Lincoln Wills," 2 vols.

Lincoln, continued.

1500-1600, and 1600-17. A list of unindexed Wills, found in the Bishop's Registry, was printed in vol. III. of *Miscell. Geneal. et Heraldica*. They extend over 1580-1695, but are chiefly of the years 1638-40.

Liverpool: Part of Lancashire. 1. 1858.

Llandaff: Glamorgan and Monmouthshire. 1. 1590.

London: The Principal Registry, Somerset House:
see ante page 309

Printed. Hustings Court of City of London; two volumes of Abstracts with Indexes, vol. I. 1258-1858; vol. II. 1858-1688. 1258.

Manchester: Part of Lancashire. 1. 1858

MERIONETHSHIRE: see P. C. C., St. Asaph and Bangor.

MIDDLESEX: see P. C. C. and other courts at Somerset House.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE: see P. C. C., Bangor, St. Asaph and Hereford

MONMOUTHSHIRE: see P. C. C., Llandaff and Hereford.

Newcastle-on-Tyne: Northumberland. 1. 1858.

NORFOLK: see P. C. C. and Norwich.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: see P. C. C., Northampton, Peterborough and Lincoln.

Northampton: Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire. 5. 1510.

Printed. A calendar of the Wills in the Archdeaconry Court of Northampton, 1510-1652 with index. British Record Society.

NORTHUMBERLAND: see York P. C. and Durham.

Norwich: Norfolk, Suffolk and about twelve parishes of Cambridgeshire. 7. 1521.

Printed. Lists of Wills during simultaneous vacancies in the sees of Canterbury and Norwich, see appendix to Historical MSS. Report VIII.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: see York P. C. and Nottingham.

Nottingham : Nottinghamshire.

4.

Peculiar of Southwell.

1558

Printed. For earlier Southwell Wills, 1470 to 1541, see "Visitation of Southwell Minster," Camden Society, 1891, pp. 96-145.

Peculiar of Mansfield.

1640.

Peculiar of Kinolton.

1700.

Peculiar of Gringley on the Hill, [earlier wills, beginning 1658, are enrolled on the Court Rolls.]

1700.

OXFORDSHIRE : *see* P. C. U., Oxford University and Oxford : *see* notes under Bucks. Some early Wills are at Lincoln.

Oxford : Oxfordshire, Bucks and Berks, papers only from 1800, the books being at Somerset House. A new calendar for Oxfordshire, 1544, is in preparation. The wills proved in the court of the Chancellor of the University, were retained by the University. A calendar was printed by the Clarendon Press in 1862. The records extend over 1434-1814.

PEMBROKESHIRE : *see* P. C. C., Carmarthen [and Hereford ?]

Peterborough : Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, 12. 1449. Huntingdonshire, Rutland, and part of Hertfordshire, prior to 1615.

Peterborough Consistory Court,

1510.

Cambridge University Wills,

1501-1765.

Ely Consistory Court.

1449.

Huntingdon Archdeaconry.

1479.

RADNORSHIRE : *see* P. C. C. Carmarthen [and Hereford]

RUTLAND : *see* P. C. C., Northampton, Peterborough and two prebendal courts at Leicester. Some early wills are at Lincoln.

St. Asaph : Parts of Merionethshire, Denbighshire, 2. 1565. Flintshire, Salop, Montgomeryshire and two parishes of Carnarvonshire.

There are a few original wills before 1660, registered copies are extant from 1565 to 1593; 1620 to 1623; 1637 to 1669 and 1684 to 1709; the wills are unregistered from 1669 to 1684; and from 1709 to 1858, but the originals are preserved; there are both indexes and calendars.

Salisbury : Wills before 1800, of all the ancient courts, 27 in number, have been removed to Somerset House.

Shrewsbury : Part of Salop and Montgomeryshire. 11. 1635.
Bridgnorth Royal Peculiar. 1635.

SHERPESHIRE : *see* P. C. C., Lichfield, Shrewsbury, Hereford, St. Asaph, and Palmers Guild Records at Ludlow, 1304-1499.

SOMERSET : *see* P. C. C. Taunton, Wells, and Bristol for one parish. There are many peculiars in in this county.

STAFFORDSHIRE : *see* P. C. C., Lichfield and Worcester for two parishes.

SUFFOLK : *see* P. C. C., Norwich, Bury St. Edmunds for West Suffolk, and Ipswich for East Suffolk, also Peterborough for one parish.

SURREY : P. C. C., some Surrey Wills before 1660 are at Winchester.

SUSSEX : *see* P. C. C., Chichester and Lewes.

Taunton : Part of Somerset.

Archdeaconry of Taunton. 1597

Wakefield : Yorkshire, small Peculiars only. 6.

WARWICKSHIRE : *see* P. C. C., Lichfield, Birmingham and Worcester.

Wells : Part of Somerset. 28. 1528.
Consistorial Court of the Bishop. 1530.

Printed : "Wells Wills" by F. W. Weaver.

WESTMORLAND : *see* York P. C. and Carlisle. For the deaneries of Kendal and Lonsdale, see the Principal Registry.

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WILTS : *see* P.C.C. and Salisbury Wills now at Somerset House.

Winchester : Hampshire and Surrey before 1660. 4.
 The Consistory Court of the Bishop. c. 1492.
 The Archdeaconry Court. 1557.

WORCESTERSHIRE : *see* P. C. C., Worcester and Hereford.

Worcester : Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, before 12. 1493.
 1541, and three Warwickshire Peculiars.
 The Consistory Court. 11452.
 Court of the Dean and Chapter. 1668.

YORKSHIRE : York, Lancaster and Principal Registry at Somerset House, for Richmond Archdeaconry.

York : Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Cumberland, West-
 morland, Northumberland, Durham, Chester and
 one parish of Lancashire, Add 29699 fo. 149,
 British Museum, is said to contain a calendar of
 York Wills and Administrations from 1660 to
 1724.
 Consistory and Chancery Court. 1311.
 Printed. The calendars of the York prerogative
 Wills have been printed by the Yorkshire Arch-
 æological Society down to 1568. The Surtees
 Society has printed five volumes of York Wills
 and a volume of Richmondshire Wills.

Though the probate registries include the vast bulk of testamentary documents in this country, there are many which remain in other custody, and have not been transmitted to the district registries ; notably there are many wills recorded upon manorial court rolls. Some few of the small "peculiars" have also escaped official cognizance, and their records, if extant, will be found in private hands. In certain cases, the later records

have been transmitted, but the earlier ones remain in their original custody, as the wills or letters of administrations having been registered on the same rolls as other records cannot be separated from them. This is frequently the case with episcopal registers, municipal rolls and manor rolls. Many of these records extend back to a much earlier period than those in the probate registries.

The wills proved in the *Husting Court of the City of London* begin in 1258. Abstracts of these have been printed by direction of the Corporation of London, under the editorship of Dr. Sharpe, vol. I covers the period 1258-1358; vol. II, 1358-1688; in all, several thousand wills are given. It may be noted, however, that the names of many legatees outside the testators families have been omitted, and this we cannot but regard as an error of judgment. It is far better in printing abstracts of wills, to give the name of every person or place which is mentioned.

The records of some of the various provincial wills, outside the probate registries, have been already mentioned in the preceding list, under their respective counties.

During the vacancy of a bishopric, the wills of the see had to be proved before the Archbishop or before his local deputy. See "*Testamenta Lambethana*," 1312-1636 by Dr. Ducaret, which

was printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, though it is said to be an inaccurate work. The Lambeth wills and administrations are indexed in the *Genealogist*, vols. V, VI, VII and vol I, n.s. These are quite distinct from wills proved during vacancies of sees.

We may note also "Wills from Doctor's Commons" and "Bury Wills," *i.e.* a selection of wills, proved at Bury St. Edmunds, both being issued by the Camden Society.

Anstey's "*Munimenta Academica*," which forms one of the "Rolls" series, contains many early wills in full. The "*Genealogist*," vols. I, II, III, n.s. contains several lists of wills preserved in the Public Record Office, chiefly on the close rolls. See also "*Testamenta Vetusta*" by Sir H. N. Nicolas, and Nichol's "*Royal Wills*," 1780.

It is worth while to note, that wills and administrations of persons dying in British India are recorded there, but copies are forwarded to the India Office where they are indexed. Those for the Presidency of Bombay begin in 1723, for Bengal in 1728, and Madras in 1736.





PARISH REGISTERS.

*Add to page 152-153:—*In 1754, under Lord Hardwicke's marriage act, the registers of marriages were required to be kept according to printed forms, which were signed by the parties and the witnesses. These registers, besides supplying fuller particulars of the parties than did the old ones, preserve also numerous signatures, from which facsimiles may often be obtained to illustrate the family history. Occasionally, the old parchment register of marriages continued for a time to be kept after 1754, so that in some parishes duplicate records will be found for several years. A register of the publication of the banns was, under the same act, required to be kept in each parish.

The year 1812 forms another epoch in the history of parish registers, for at that date it became obligatory to enter baptisms and burials, in a uniform manner, in printed registers.

Add to page 153-154:—Fuller particulars, especially as to dates, have been obtained respecting the Transcripts of Parish Registers, and the following should be substituted for the first three columns of the table of Transcripts.

Diocese.	Depository	Earliest Date.	Diocese.	Depository	Earliest Date.
Bangor.	Bangor	1667	Lincoln		
Bath and Wells	Wells	1592	Arch. Leicester	Leicester	1612
Bristol	Bristol	1610	Arch. Bedford	Bedford	...
Canterbury	Canterbury	1560	Arch. Hunting-	Hunting-	1672
Carlisle	Carlisle	1645	don, co. Hunts	don	
Chester	Chester	1650	Arch. Hunting-	Hitchin	...
Five Deaneries of Amounderness, Copeland	Lancaster	1616	don co. Hertford		
Lonsdale, Kendale and Furness.			Arch. Buck-ingham	Aylesbury	...
Chichester			Llandaff	Llandaff*	1721
Arch. Chichester	Chichester	1637	London	London	1813
Arch. Lewes	Lewes	...	Norwich†	Norwich	1698
Cornwall, see Truro.			Oxford	Oxford	
Durham	Durham	1760		Oxon	1670
Ely	Cambridge	1600		Berks	1836
Arch. Ely			Peterborough	Bucks	1845
Exeter	Exeter	...		Peter-	1706
Gloucester	Gloucester	1571		borough and North-	
Hereford*	Hereford	1665	Rochester	ampton	
Lichfield and Coventry	Lichfield	1660	Salisbury	Rochester	†
Lincoln			St. Asaph	Salisbury	1566
Lincolnshire	Lincoln†	1561		St. Asaph	1660

*The transcripts here are tied up in yearly bundles.

†In the Lincoln office are many register transcripts for the period 1600-30, in some 1670, for the following counties, Bedfordshire Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Oxfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Leicestershire.

*But the majority not till 1725.

† It appears to have been the practice in this diocese, to require the transcripts for the year of the bishops septennial visitations only, to be delivered to the diocesan registrar. For the remaining years they were delivered to the registries of the Archdeacons.

‡ The earliest date is unknown, as the records are mixed up with the Visitation papers.

Diocese.	Depository	Earliest Date.	
St. David's		1604	*The Bishop's Transcripts for Cornwall, which formerly was part of Exeter diocese, but which recently has been constituted into the modern diocese of Truro, were under the charge of the Archdeacon of Cornwall, and now happen to be preserved in the Probate Registry at Bodmin. Owing to the method of arrangement, we have been unable to ascertain the date of its earliest extant.
Arch. Cardigan	Haverford West		
Arch. Carmarthen	Carmarthen		
Arch. Brecon	Brecknock		
Truro	Bodmin	*	
Winchester†			†Only three parishes begin before 1700 and most of them much later.
Part in Hants	Winches-	1663	
" Surrey	ter		
Worcester	Worcester	1608	
York	York	1600	

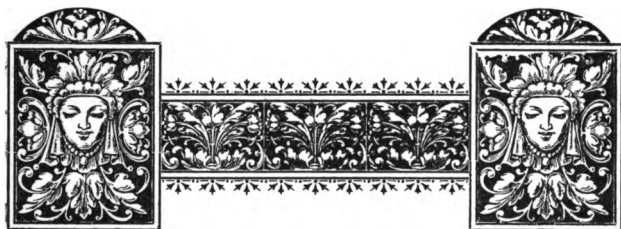
*Add to page 158-159 :—*A useful report on the transcription and publication of parish registers was issued in 1892, by the Congress of Archæological Societies. It contains a list of 153 printed parish registers, and a list of 16 original registers or transcripts, which have been removed from their proper custody to the British Museum. There are included various practical suggestions as to their transcription and publication. It is a work specially appropriate for engaging the attention of local antiquaries, to whom registers as a rule are readily accessible. With regard to decyphering registers, the reader may refer to pp. 117-120 and p. 277. The last edition of Dr. Marshall's "Genealogists' Guide" contains a valuable list of parish registers and literature.

The universal printing of parish registers is practically impossible, still, it might be feasible to

print a much larger number, if the work was confined to the marriage registers only, which are far less bulky than those of baptisms and burials.

Marriages, indeed, form about one eleventh or one twelfth of the whole entries of a register. It has recently been calculated, that to carry out the proposal of a local society, to print some ancient parish registers, is a task which will take 160 years for its completion. Thirteen years might suffice to print the weddings. In this fact we have probably a safe middle course, for obviously the marriage registers afford an excellent clue for further search. It seems a pity that energy should be expended on a utopian attempt to print the whole of the baptismal and burial registers, of which we may reasonably surmise, not a tenth is ever likely to be of service to any genealogist. Much more valuable records, such as Wills, Feet of Fines, Chancery Suits, and the like still remain in manuscript, and ought to be printed in preference to registers of baptisms and burials.





PROVINCIAL RECORDS.*

*Add to page 159-160 :—*The principal sources of information in the country are ; Probate Registries, Diocesan Registries, Municipal Records, County Records. Besides the Diocesan or Bishops' Registries, the existence of the Arch-deaconries must not be over-looked. Many of them, for certain purposes, such as granting probate, the issue of marriage licences had practically concurrent jurisdiction with the bishop. Their records are often to be found in some solicitor's office.

*The condition of provincial records, under which terms it is convenient to include all classes of records, other than those kept in the Public Record office is, as a rule, in the highest degree unsatisfactory. Their places of deposit are exceedingly numerous, and in probably nine cases out of ten are not even fireproof, and not better off than were the national records before the organization of the Public Record Office. Attention has often been called to the scandalous neglect of our local records, which probably equal in interest and importance those preserved in Fetter Lane. Nothing is done, and documents which are of interest to the whole English race throughout the world, are daily perishing through sheer neglect. Centralization such as obtains in Scotland would be impracticable and inexpedient for English local records. The only feasible remedy seems to be the formation of a local record office in each county which would gradually attract to its custody all ancient documents in the district, whether they were in public or private care. The present practice of leaving old records in the care of those who are engaged in modern business, cannot be too strongly deprecated. Record makers are not suited to be record keepers.

Reference must be made to the old Record Commission Report of 1800, and 1837, which are full of information compiled from the returns made by the custodians of records throughout the country.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. contains maps of all the ancient dioceses.

The dates approximately at which *marriage licenses* or allegations commence in the various diocesan registries are now for the first time shown in the following table, though it is probably far from complete. In cases where licenses are not to be found in the episcopal Registry, the Archdeacons office should also be searched.

Bangor.	.....	Lincoln	1580
Bedfordshire. v	Lincoln	Mr. Gibbons has printed an	
Bristol	1760	abstract of these from 1598	
Canterbury	1568	to 1628, including marriage	
These have been printed by		bonds for Bedfordshire, 1574-	
Mr. J. M. Cowper down to		1614.	
1618, numbering 7,500, and			
a series of 10,000 from 1619			
to 1660 is promised.		Llandaff	.....
Carlisle	1698	Marriage affidavits in this	
Chester	1606	registry are made up in years,	
Chichester	1685	and go back for a consider-	
Durham	1664	able period. but the registrar	
Ely	1727	states it is difficult to give	
Exeter	1526	the earliest date.	
Printed by Col. Vivian down		London	1520
to 1632.		Vicar General	1660
Gloucester	1660	Faculty office	1543
Hereford	1664	Westminster	1558-1699
Lichfield	1660	Norwich	1563
		Nottingham, Arch-	
		deacons office	1594

Oxford.		Winchester	1689
Oxfordshire	1634	These down to 1837 have been issued by the Harleian Society, under the editorship of Mr. W. J. C. Moens.	
Berks	1836		
Bucks	1845	Worcester	1660
Peterborough	1609	A large number of extracts from the Worcestershire marriage licenses were printed by Mr. Wadley in the "Genealogist."	
Rochester	1635		
Salisbury	1615	York	1661
St. David's	1613	The Yorkshire marriageallegations have been printed by the Archæological society for that county.	
St. Asaph	1675		
Surrey			
These are preserved in the Faculty Office, London.			
Wells	1645		

Further enquiry might prove the existence in some of the episcopal registries of earlier records than the above dates might indicate. Indexes or calendars to these are rather the exception. Most, if not all, at Gloucester and Hereford are supplied with indexes, while those at Worcester are indexed from 1663 to 1720. At Peterborough and Rochester they are indexed in part only. The marriage affidavits at Wells are arranged some in years and others in parishes.

Of recent years a little has been done towards printing some of these important records. The Harleian Society has printed the collections formed by the late Col. Chester. These were

Vicar General,	-	-	1660 to 1679
Faculty Office,	-	-	1543 to 1869
Bishop of London, vol. I.			1520 to 1610
		vol. II.	1611 to 1828
Westminster,	-	-	1558 to 1669

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Another rival edition of the Chester collections was issued by Mr. J. Foster, which was arranged in lexicographical order. It is a matter for regret that neither series was exhaustive, and in fact represented those only which Col. Chester considered of sufficient importance to note. Such volumes of mere selections, however extensive, are much to be deprecated since the originals have still to be examined if the search is to be exhaustive. The Harleian Society has, however, since printed the following volumes, which it is stated are complete.

Vicar General, I. 1679 to 1687.

„ „ II. 1687 to 1694.

Mr. H. F. Waters printed in the Collections of the Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, another volume of selections, 1598-1639, which go to show that Col. Chester's extracts, besides being merely selections and not exhaustive of the entries, do not always give full details of those which he took out.

Whilst on the subject of marriages, it may be worth while reminding the reader that irregular marriages were formerly not uncommon. In England they were stopped by the Marriage Act, 1754, but in Scotland they have continued to the present time, though they are no longer available for English people. The records of Gretna Green will occasionally render help in English pedigrees.

*Add to page 160-161 :—*The dates of commencement of the Bishop's Registers, in the ancient English dioceses is shown in the following table, which should be substituted for that appearing on pages 160-161 :

Bristol - 1541	Gloucester - 1541	Rochester - 1319
Canterbury - 1279	Hereford - 1275	Salisbury - 1296
Carlisle - 1292	Lichfield - 1296	Wells - 1309
Chester - 1541	Lincoln* - 1209	Winchester - 1282
Chichester - 1397	London - 1306	Worcester - 1268
Durham - 1311	Norwich - 1299	York - 1214
Ely - 1336	Oxford - 1541	
Exeter - 1257	Peterborough 1541	

The episcopal registers of Exeter, 1257-1419, are in course of publication, by the Rev. Prebendary Randolph. For particulars of Salisbury registers see "*Fasti Ecclesiae Sarisburiensis*," by Rev. W. H. Jones. The register of Bishop Drokensford, of Wells, has been printed by the Somerset Record Society. For records of parochial clergy since the reformation, resource may be had to the Bishop's certificates, now preserved in the public Record Office. The Institutions of the clergy of Winchester diocese, have been printed in the *Genealogist*, vols. VII. and VIII ; see also Foster's recently published "*Index Ecclesiasticus*."

Add to page 139-140 : MONASTIC RECORDS :
A list of Cartularies, the accuracy of which can-

* A list of the Lincoln Registers appear in the Hist MSS., Report XII. part 9.

not always be relied on, is given in Sims' 'Manual.' Another and better list will be found in 'Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica.' Sir Thomas Phillips also printed a list in 1839. Only a few of these records have been printed, a circumstance which may be regretted, since they deserve to be more widely consulted by genealogists. A society for printing early ones was, however, constituted in 1893, under the title of the Anglo-Norman Record Society.

Add to page 161-162: BOROUGH RECORDS:— A calendar of Charters, etc., in the Town chest of Walsall was printed in 1882, by direction of the Corporation of that borough. 'The book of entries of the Pontefract Corporation,' 1653-1723 has been printed under the editorship of Richard Holmes. The record of the City of Oxford were edited by the late Mr. H. Turner, and the Borough of Leicester muniments by Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson.

Mr. Walter Rye has issued a calendar of Norwich Freeman, from 1317 to 1603; the register of freemen at Coventry begins in 1722, and is continued to the present time. The apprenticeship records commence in 1782.

The town records of Shrewsbury have lately been classified and put in order.

The 'Archives of Andover' are in progress under the editorship of the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck.

*Add to page 168-169:—*In churchyards it was unusual to erect memorials to the dead before the seventeenth century, probably because those able to remember their relatives by special memorials generally buried them within the church. The antiquity and condition of churchyard memorials varies greatly. In Gloucestershire, they are found quite early in the seventeenth century. Altar tombs there are common, and black letter inscriptions may sometimes be met with. The material used is a hard stone of oolitic character. Further north, as in Nottingham, slate headstones are chiefly met with. This material is very permanent, though liable to flake off, and the inscriptions remain as sharp as when first cut, but they are seldom of an earlier date than the last century. Sometimes, baked clay is the material adopted for headstones. An example of the date 1707 occurs in St. Mary's churchyard, Nottingham. In some of the mining districts, cast iron slabs with raised letters, were adopted as early as the seventeenth century. Round about London, scarcity of suitable stone necessitated the adoption of wood with painted inscriptions. The long horizontal boards, seen over graves in that part of England, are perhaps more picturesque than the headstones of other districts, though the latter have the advantage of greater permanency.

*Add to page 138-139: ROMAN CATHOLICS:—*For Recusant Rolls see 5th Report of Deputy Keeper. The names of a few recusants will be found in the 'Signet Index,' issued in the Index Library. Consult also records of the English province of the Society of Jesus, by Henry Foley, S.J.; several volumes have been issued, and contain particulars of Roman Catholic families of position.

Mr. Edward Peacock has edited a list of Roman Catholics Recusants, and non communicants in Yorkshire, in 1604. It contains full indexes; see also 20th Rep. Deputy Keeper, for returns as to Papists, *temp.* Anne and George, I, and also Reports of Record Commission, 1800 and 1837. The records of Stoneyhurst College and other similar Roman Catholic Institutions will give information about the educational careers of modern families professing the ancient faith.

DISSENTERS. The two oldest sects of dissenters are the Independents and the Baptists, and a few of their meeting houses are still in existence, dating back to 1662 or even earlier. Many of them had their baptismal registers, most of which are still extant, and have been deposited at Somerset House, though some few remain in their original custody. An official list of all these nonconformist registers has been published, and besides the usual English sects, includes the

records of the various foreign protestant churches settled in this country, such as the French, Walloon and Dutch churches. The registers of the Dutch church in Austin Friars were printed by Mr. Moens. Occasionally dissenting chapels have graveyards attached to them, but usually for the burial of dissenters, search must be made in the church register. The marriages of dissenters until 1836 must also be sought for in the parish registers. Calamy's "Ejected Ministers" is full of information respecting those incumbents of benefices who refused to comply with the act of uniformity in 1662; see also Neal's "History of the Puritans and Protestant Nonconformists" published in 1822.

A Yorkshire nonconformist register, known as North Oram or Coley Register, 1644-1752, was printed by J. H. Turner.

Dr. Williams' Library, Redcross St., formed a kind of central depository for records relating to certain sects of dissenters, see 3rd Report of the Hist. MSS. commission.

Numerous references to nonconformist documents appear in Sims' "Manual" pp. 144 et seq.

QUAKERS OR FRIENDS. The sect of Quakers as the members of the Society of Friends are generally known, originated in the 17th century.

It is to their credit that they paid great attention to registration, for which purpose, the whole country appears to have been parcelled out in districts. The registers themselves are now at Somerset House, but it is well to remember, that before handing them over, the Society had them carefully transcribed, and proper indexes prepared for public use. These are available for a small fee at the Society's head quarters, Devonshire House in Bishopsgate, London. They commence about 1655.

See Besse's "Sufferings of Friends," issued in two volumes in 1753, covering the period 1650-89. The "Annual Monitor" from 1813 to 1892 contains many obituary notices of Quakers, some 20,000 in number; these down to 1890, have been arranged in one index, under the title of 'Quaker Records.' Refer also to a series of volumes styled 'Piety Promoted,' and issued between 1701 and 1796: they contain much biographical information. For particulars of Quakers who have been authors, see Smith's 'Catalogue of Friend's books,' and its 'Supplement.' A serial called "Quakeriana," of the 'Notes and Queries' type, has recently been started, and may be found useful. The recent publications may be mentioned here. "The Penns and Peningtons," and "The Fells of Swarthmore Hall," by Maria Webb; "Records of a Quaker Family—the Richardsons of Cleveland," by Anne

Ogden Boyce; "Early Cumberland and Westmoreland Friends," by Richard S. Ferguson, M.A.; "The Early Friends in Surrey and Sussex," by Thomas W. Marsh and Anne W. Marsh; "Friends in Warwickshire in the 17th and 18th Centuries," by William White; "Recollections of Tottenham, Tottenham Friends, and the Forster Family," and "Recollections of Spitalfields," by Theodore Compton; "The Descendants of John Backhouse of Yealand Redman," by John Foster, M.A.; also works on the Wilson, Fox and Peare families, by the same author; "A Genealogical and Biographical Record of the Savery (Savory and Savary) Families." by A. M. Savary.

A biographical catalogue of the portraits in the Society's Rooms at Devonshire House, was issued by W. Beck, W. F. Wells and H. G. Chalkley in 1888.

Reference should be made to the various meeting houses throughout the country, in which many valuable records will often be found. A map indicating the present distribution of Friends and all the ancient property they hold, has just been issued at the Friends' Depôt, in Bishopsgate Street.

Jews. Of recent years, some attention has been paid to the history of Jewish residents in England. There are many early records

respecting them, prior to their expulsion, *temp.* Edward I. They remained banished from the realm until the middle of the seventeenth century. Since then, numerous Hebrew families, many of high rank, have settled in this country. Mr. Rye's Index to his records and Record Searching, has a useful collection of references, directing where particulars may be obtained respecting Jewish records, and other references are given in Sim's Manual, p. 427.

Of course, the records of the various synagogues, and the inscriptions upon tombstones in Jewish burial grounds will be borne in mind by the enquirer.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.* From the days of Prynne and Willis, various lists of Members of the House of Commons have been printed, but no great attention was given to this subject until 1879. In that year, the publication, by order of the House of Commons, of the "Names of all the members returned, whether Counties, Cities, Boroughs or Universities, from so remote a period as it can be obtained, up to the present time," gave considerable impetus to this interesting and important class of research. But valuable as the Blue Book Returns are, they are not exhaustive,

*For this section the reader is indebted to Mr. W. D. Pink whose knowledge of the subject is so well known.

for the lists of many of the earlier Parliaments have gaps, which cannot now be filled. Still more unfortunately, the returns covering the important period between 1477 and 1547 are totally, and it is to be feared irrecoverably lost, with the exception of a few fragments of Henry VIII's last Parliament. Réference to the pages of Prynne and Willis will show that this loss is not a recent one. The names of the members constituting the historical parliament of 1529-36, have been recovered from a list found among Lord Denbigh's papers, and possibly others may yet be found in a similar way, or be gathered from the records of local corporations.

The following are the principal authorities :

"*Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva*" by W. Prynne. These extend only to 1477.

"*Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs*," 6 vols. Contains the reigns of Edward I and II.

"Returns to Two Orders of the House of Commons, dated 4 May, 1876, and 9 March, 1877, of the Names of every Member returned to serve in each Parliament from the earliest time," to 1874. Part I. Parliaments of England, 1213-1702. Part II. Parliaments of Great Britain, 1705-1796. Parliaments of the United Kingdom, 1801-1874. Parliaments and Conventions of Estates of Scotland, 1387-1707. Parliaments of Ireland, 1559-1800.

An Alphabetical Index to the foregoing, with Appendices and Corrigenda. Part I in 1888. Part II in 1891.

This important official compilation may be accepted as fairly exhaustive, as to the English Parliaments since the Scottish Union. The 16th

and 17th centuries lists, are in many instances defective, and require careful comparison with other authorities. The Returns to the Irish Parliaments are unsatisfactory, there being an entire absence of dates.

"*Notitia Parliamentaria*," by Browne Willis, London 1715, Contains "Lists of Representatives in several Parliaments held from the Reformation 1541, to the Restoration 1660."

Prior to the publication of the Blue Book Lists, this was almost the sole authority for Parliaments between these dates, and is still an important auxiliary. A companion vol. was published in 1730, containing lists of members, from the earliest times, for the six counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester, and Cornwall.

"*Cave's Parliamentary Register*," London, various editions, carries the List of Members down to 1741.

"*Succession of Parliaments*," from 1660 to 1761, by C. Whitworth, London, 1764. An unreliable book.

"*Chronological Register of Parliament*," from 1707 to 1807, by Robert Beatson, 3 vols. London, 1807.

In addition to the foregoing, the lists of Members in Cobbett's "*Parliamentary History*," Hansard's "*Debates*," and the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," may be consulted with advantage.

For particular Parliaments not given, or given imperfectly in the Blue Book Returns, the following may be specified :

Parliament, 1491-92. List in British Museum, MSS.

Parliament, 1571. List among Lord De Tabley's Papers, which with few exceptions, agrees with that in Willis "Notitia."

Parliament, 1614. List among the Kimbolton MSS. printed in Foster's "Collectanea Genealogica," pp. 135-140, and re-printed in the "Index to Blue Book Returns."

"Catalogue of the Names of all such who were summoned to any Parliament or reputed Parliament, from 1640 to 1661." London, Robert Pawley, 1661.

Parliament, 1656. List of the Names of Persons returned to serve in the Parliament London, 1656, re-printed by E. Hallstone, 1880.

Parliament, 1659. Broadside Sheet, London, 1659.

Errata and Returns to Irish Parliaments, (Blue Book.) see Collectanea Genealogica, pp. 33-46.

For Parliaments since 1832.

"The Parliamentary Poll Book of all Elections, from 1832 to 1880," by F. H. McCalmont, London, E. Stanford.

Lists of Representatives of particular counties with annotations.

"The Parliamentary History of Cornwall" by W. P. Courtney, London, 1889.

"Lancashire Parliamentary Representations," 1258 to 1885, by W. D. Pink and A. B. Beaven, Manchester, H. Gray.

List of Norfolk M.P.'s, see "Norfolk Official Lists," by H. Le Strange, Norwich, A. H. Goose, 1890.

"Parliamentary Representation of Yorkshire," by G. R. Park, Hull, 1886.

"Parliamentary Representation of Six Northern Counties," by W. W. Bean. Hull, 1890.

Cumberland and Westmoreland M.P.'s, from the Restoration to the Reform Bill 1867, by R. S. Ferguson. Carlisle, C. Thurnam and Sons, 1871.

Lists of M.P.'s for Cheshire, see "Local Gleanings," Manchester, 1880, and for Chester, see "Chester Sheaf," Chester, 1880-85.

Members of Parliament, Scotland, 1357-1882, see Foster's Collectanea.

Members of Parliament, England. A to Ang only, see Foster's Collectanea.

Members of Parliament, Ireland. A to Bar only, see Foster's Collectanea.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports and Parliamentary representation of Hythe, by G. Wilks, Town Clerk of Hythe. Folkstone. J. English, 1893.

*Add to page 182-183; THE ARMY :—*The army lists of Cavaliers and Roundheads in 1642, by Edward Peacock, must be consulted by those interested in seventeenth century genealogy.

Mr. Charles Dalton has in hand, the "English Army List and Commission Registers," from 1681 to 1714, and the first two volumes have already been issued.

The standing army came into existence in 1661 but no regular army lists were published until about 1754, though some lists of officers appeared in Chamberlayne's "Angliae Notitia" in 1708. From 1754 to 1868, reference may be made to "A List of Officers, etc." Monthly lists begin about 1811. Hart's Annual and Quarterly Lists begin in 1841. Smith's "Military Obituary" extends from 1852 to 1856. The present official list began in 1880, and includes the militia and volunteers, as well as the regulars; it gives very full information and supplies the date of birth of each officer on active service.

Add to page 184-185 ; THE NAVY :—The second edition of O'Byrne's "Naval Dictionary," issued in 1861, comes down to the letter D only, see also Beatson's 'Political Index,' vol. II. and Ockerby's edition of Haydn's 'Book of Dignities.'

Formerly *apprenticeship* was almost universal, though in modern times it shows a tendency to fall into desuetude. The indenture which the master entered into with the apprentice and the parents or guardian, should be found amongst family papers. There is no registry of these documents but it should be remembered, that service was the principal means of obtaining admission to the freedom of a town or a company, and consequently Freemen's Rolls will often supply evidence as to apprenticeship.

Add to page 186-187 ; THE CITY COMPANIES :—Mr. Welch has written an account of the bibliography of the City Companies of London, which tells the searcher of the information he is likely to obtain. Many provincial towns, also possessed their trade companies, most of which, however, are now extinct, and their records are often lost, or have strayed into private hands, *e.g.* the book of the Companies of Bridgnorth in Shropshire, 1597-1749 is now in the writer's possession.



UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

*Add to page 170-171:—*The first volume of the Registers of the University of Oxford, issued by the Oxford Historical Society, covers the period, 1449-63, and 1505-71. The same society also printed the matriculation registers with the degrees, for the period 1571-1622, with full indexes. Mr. Joseph Foster has printed two series, each in four volumes, of matriculations and degrees, both in lexicographical order, under the title of 'Alumni Oxonienses.' The first covers the period 1500 to 1715, and the second 1715 to 1886, or in the later volumes to 1888. In his 'Oxford Colleges,' are given particulars of Oxford Colleges, and the more recent graduates. The Oxford 'Honours List,' which was published a few years ago, contains full particulars of distinctions conferred since the honour lists were commenced. The registers of Wadham College, 1613-1871,

have been edited by the Rev. R. B. Gardiner, in two volumes. 'Registrum Orielense,' an index of the members of Oriel College, vol. I. 1500-1700, was edited by C. L. Shadwell, and published in 1893. For members of Exeter College, see 'Registrum Exoniense' in two volumes by C. W. Boase.

For degrees conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and usually known as *Lambeth degrees*, see a list of those for the period 1660-1848, in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1864, II. 633-770.

A list of Cambridge men, like those for Oxford compiled by Boase, Clark and Foster, is still a desideratum, but a catalogue of the members of St. John's College was issued last year, (1893). The manuscript lists of degrees in the British Museum relate principally to Cambridge; see lists in Sims' Manual, pp. 393. Mr. W. J. Harvey has recently announced, that he has in preparation a series for Cambridge, under the title 'Alumni Cantabrigienses', with annotations, which, it is estimated, will extend to some twenty volumes, arranged chronologically under the colleges, with a final index volume. Dublin University degrees from 1595 to 1868 have been issued in one volume, and a supplemental one 1868 to 1883, was issued in 1884, and Mr. W. J. Harvey has announced a series of 'Alumni Dublinenses.' For particulars of members of London University, founded 1836.

which took its origin in University College, London founded 1826, and King's College, 1829; Durham University, 1833; and Victoria University, 1880, see the calendars of those institutions.

Public School Registers. Second only to the records of the Universities, are the registers of the great public schools and the numerous grammar schools. They are often very full, giving the parentage and age of pupils.

As will be seen from the following notes, the registers of many schools have been rendered accessible by printing them.

The great public schools are* :—

The Charter House. Register from 1800 to 1879, edited by W. D. Parish, under the title of "List of Carthusians," Cowes, 1879.

Christ's Hospital, London. The Registers of this school begin in 1563.

Dulwich College.

Eton College.

Harrow School.

Merchant Taylors' School. The Registers in two vols., edited by the Rev. C. J. Robinson, extend from 1562 to 1874.

Rugby School. The register in three volumes has been printed, and extends from 1675 to 1887, vol. I., 1675-1849, vol. II., 1850-1874, vol. III., 1874-1887.

*In consulting this list, the reader should refer to pp. 174-5 175-6, ante.

St. Paul's School. The admission registers, from 1812 to 1876, were edited by the Rev. R. B. Gardiner.

Shrewsbury School. The registers begin in 1562, they have been transcribed by Dr. Calvert.

Westminster School. In 1893, a new list of all the Westminster boys, from 1764 to 1883, was issued and edited by Messrs. G. T. R. Barker and A. H. Stenning. "Westminster School, past and present," by V. H. Vorshall, 1884, contains sketches of all the distinguished pupils.

Winchester College. A list of the Wardens, Fellows, and Scholars, has been issued under the editorship of T. F. Kerby, M.A. dated 1888. A register of the commoners, from 1836 to 1890, was printed by C. W. Nolgate, in 1891.

There are also numerous ancient grammar schools throughout the country, whose existence should be remembered as being likely to afford to genealogical information. Sometimes their records extend back a considerable period, and, for middle class families, are often more valuable than those of the Universities and great public schools. It must be remembered, that the present status of a school, is scarcely a guide to its past, for many which now are scarcely known, have at some time of their history, possessed many distinguished alumni. As a guide to enquirers, we give below, a list of the various ancient schools

throughout England with the date of their foundation when ascertained. Beside the school lists already mentioned as having been printed, the following may be borne in mind by the enquirer.

Brighton College Register. Part 1, 1847-1863, Nos. 1-1,000, with brief biographical notices. Edited by H. G. Matthews, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford. Brighton, 1886.

Windlesham House, Brighton, Muster Roll, 1837-1887, by Henry C. Malden, Brighton 1887.

Bruton Register, 1826 to 1890. Edited by T. A. Strong, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford. London, 1892.

Marlborough College Register, 1843-69. 1870.

Tonbridge School, Register 1820-86. Edited by W. O. Hughes-Hughes, 1886.

Uppingham School Roll, 1824-1884. Uppingham 1885.

Woodhouse Grove School. Memorials and Reminiscences, by J. T. Slugg, F.R.A.S. 1885.

The Register of University College School, London, was printed 1892.

Manchester Grammar School Registers, edited by the Rev. J. F. Smith, have been printed in four volumes by the Chetham Society.

List of Grammar Schools and other Educational Foundations established prior to 1800.*

<i>Bedfordshire.</i>			<i>Cheshire :—continued.</i>		
Bedford	...	1552	Hargrave	...	1627
Houghton Conquest	...	1632	Knutsford	before reformation	
<i>Berkshire.</i>			Lynn, Warrington	..	1698
Abingdon	...	1563	Macclesfield	...	1502
Childrey	...	1526	Malpas	...	c. 1700
Newbury	...	?	Middlewich	...	c. 1700
Reading	...	1445	Stockport	..	1487
Wallingford	...	1659	Tarvin	...	?
Wantage	..	1598	Wallasey	...	1657
<i>Buckinghamshire.</i>			Witton	...	1558
Amersham	...	1621	<i>Cornwall.</i>		
Aylesbury	...	16th cent. ?	Bodmin	...	Eliz.
Buckingham	...	Edw. VI	St. Ives	...	1639
Eton	...	1440	Launceston	...	Eliz.
High Wycombe	...	1552	Liskeard	...	?
Marlow	...	1624	Penryn	...	Eliz.
<i>Cambridgeshire.</i>			Saltash	...	Eliz.
Cambridge	...	1615	Truro	...	?
Ely	...	1541	<i>Cumberland.</i>		
Wisbech	...	c. 1379	St. Bees	...	1583
<i>Cheshire.</i>			Great Blencow	...	1577
Audlem	...	1655	Bromfield	...	1612
Chester	...	1544	Burgh by Sands	...	?
Congleton	...	before Eliz.	Carlisle	...	Henry VIII.
Daresbury	...	temp. Eliz.	Cockermouth	...	1676
Frodsham	...	1660	Crosthwaite	...	before 1571

*This list is based upon the one compiled by Nicolas Carlisle in 1818. The dates given are approximately the periods of foundation of each school, but it must not be thought that every school has registers from the commencement. Local enquiry will be requisite to learn when their records begin and how far they may be perfect. Many of those here named, are, it must be remembered institutions of small importance, and some are doubtless now extinct.

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Cumberland :—continued.

Culgarth & Blencarn	1775
Dalston	?
Dean	1596
Hunsonby	1726
Maughanby	1634
Penrith	1547
Plumbland	1759
Thursby	c 1735
Uldale	1726
Whitcham & Millom	before 1540
Wigton	1730
Wreay	?

Derbyshire.

Ashbourne	1585
Chesterfield	?
Derby	12th century.
Dronfield	1579
Hartshorne	1626
Repton	1556
Risley	1593
Wirksworth	1575

Devonshire.

Ashburton	?
Barnstaple	?
Bideford	before 1657
Chudleigh	1668
Crediton	1547
Exeter, St. John Baptist	1332
„ High School ...	1343
„ Free School ...	1630
Honiton	?
Kingsbridge... ..	1689
Ottery St. Mary	1545
Plymouth	Henry VII
Plympton	1653

Devonshire :—continued.

Tiverton	1599
Totnes	1554

Dorset.

Blandford	?
Cranborne	?
Dorchester	1579
Evershot	1628
Gillingham	before 1598
Milton Abbas	1521
Shaftesbury	?
Sherborne	1551
Wimborne Minster ...	1799

Durham.

Darlington	1567
Durham	1541
Houghton le Spring ...	1574
Sedgefield	?

Essex.

Braintree	1702
Brentwood	1557
Chelmsford	1552
Chigwell	1629
Colchester	1539
Dedham	1571
Earl's Colne... ..	Henry VIII
Felsted	1564
Halsted	1594
Maldon	1608
Newport	1588
Saffron Walden	1525

Gloucestershire.

Bristol	1553
Chipping Campden ...	1487
Cheltenham	1574
Cirencester	1508

Gloucestershire:—continued.

Gloucester,* Cathedral	
School before 1545	
„ St. Mary de Cript	1528
Northleach ...	1559
Chipping Sodbury ...	1679
Tetbury ...	James I
Tewkesbury ...	1625
Thornbury ...	?
Wickwar ...	1684
Winchcombe, King's	
School before XIV Eliz.	
„ Chandos School	1622
Wotton under Edge ...	1385

Hampshire, see Southampton.

Herefordshire.

Bosbury ...	before Eliz.
Bromyard ...	Eliz.
Colwall ...	1612
Hereford ...	1583
Kington ...	1620
Kinnersley ...	?
Ledbury ...	16th Century
Lucton ...	1708

Hertfordshire.

St. Albans ...	1552
Aldenham ...	1859
Chipping Barnett ...	1573
Berkhamstead ...	1524
Buntingford... ..	1633
Hertford Grammar School	1617
„ East India College	1806
Stanstead Abbots	c. 1630
Stevenage ...	1558
Bishops Stortford ...	?

Huntingdonshire.

Godmanchester	... Eliz.
Huntingdon...	before 1570
Ashford ...	1632
Biddenden ...	1522

Kent.

Canterbury ...	1542
Charing ...	1761
Cranbrook ...	1574
Faversham ...	1527
Goudhurst ...	1670
Lewisham ...	1647
Maidstone ...	1562
Rochester ...	1542
New Romney ...	1618
Sandwich ...	1568
Seven Oaks ...	1418
Sutton Valence ...	1578
Tenterden ...	before 1521
Tunbridge ...	1552
Wye ...	1545

Lancashire.

Blackburn ...	Eliz.
Blackrod ...	?
Bolton le Moors	1641
Burnley ...	1578
Bury ...	?
Cartmel ...	before 1619
Chorley ...	1611
Clitheroe ...	Ph. & Mary
Farnworth ...	1507
Hawkshead ...	1585
Lancaster ...	before 1495
Leyland ...	Eliz.
Liverpool ...	cent. XVI.

* The Registers of the Gloucester Cathedral School, date back to 1680 and contain over 4,000 names.

Lancashire :—continued.

Manchester ...	before 1519
Middleton ...	... 1572
Prescott ?
Preston ?
Rochdale ...	... 1565
Whalley ...	Edw. VI.
Wigan ...	before 16 James I.
Winwick ...	... 1618

Leicestershire.

Appleby parva ...	1697
Ashby de la Zouch ...	1567
Market Bosworth ...	1593
Market Harborough ...	1614
Kibworth ...	before Henry VII.
Leicester ...	before 1573
Loughborough ...	1495
Melton Mowbray ...	before 1347

Lincolnshire.

Alford ...	... 1565
Boston ...	... 1554
Butterwick ...	... 1665
Caistor ...	... 1630
Gainsborough ...	... 1734
Brigg or Glanford Bridge	1669
Grantham ...	... 1528
Grimsby ...	... 1547
Holbeach ?
Horncastle ...	... 1571
Laceby ...	... 1712
Lincoln ...	? before 1583
Louth ...	... 1552
Moulton ...	... 1560
Sleaford ...	... 1604
Spalding ...	Charles II.
Stamford ...	... 1530

Lincolnshire :—continued.

Waynfleet ...	... 1484
Wragby ...	... 1636

London.

All-Hallows, Barking...	1689
Charter House ..	1611
Christ's Hospital ...	1553
Mercer's School ...	1541
Merchant Taylor's ...	1560
St. Paul's ...	1509
Westminster College ...	1540

Middlesex.

Enfield ...	... 1507
Hampton ...	... 1556
Harrow ...	... 1571
Highgate ...	... 1562

Monmouthshire.

Abergavenny ...	1543
Ilanedeilo Cresseny ...	?
Monmouth ...	... 1613
Usk ?

Norfolk.

Aylesham ...	... 1517
Harleston ...	... 1688
Hingham ?
Holt ?
King's Lynn	Henry VII.
Norwich ...	... 1547
Scarning ...	... 1547
Snettesham ?
Thetford ...	... 1566
North Walsham ..	1606
Little Walsingham ...	?
Wymondham ...	1570

Northamptonshire.

Aynhoe ...	James I.
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Northamptonshire :—continued.

Blakesley	?
Blisworth	?
Brackley	1549
Daventry	1576
Findon ...	...	1542
Fotheringhay	Edw. VI.	
Guileborough	...	1668
Higham Ferras	...	1422
Northampton	...	1542
Oundle ...	...	1556
Peterborough	Henry VIII	
Preston Capes	..	?
Rothwell ...	...	1581
Towcester ...	...	1553
Wellingborough	Edward VI.	

Northumberland.

Allendale ...	...	1700
Alnewick ...	..	?
Haydon Bridge	...	1685
Hexham ...	...	1598
Morpeth ...	...	1552
Newcastle-upon-Tyne		1538
Rothbury ...	...	1720
Stamfordham	...	1668

Nottingham.

Bunny ...	...	1700
Mansfield ...	...	1561
Newark-upon-Trent	...	1580
Normanton-upon-Trent	?	
Nottingham Free School		1513
East Retford	...	1552
Southwell	?
Tuxford	1671

Oxfordshire.

East Adderbury	...	1589
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Oxfordshire :—continued.

Steeple Aston	...	1640
Banbury	?
Burford	1571
Barnpton	1699
Charlebury ...	...	1675
Dorchester ...	...	1652
Ewelme ...	Henry VI.	
Henley-on-Thames	...	1605
Chipping Norton	...	1607
Thame ..	...	1558
Watlington	1664
Witney	1668
Woodstock	1585

Rutland.

Oakham & Uppingham	1584
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Shropshire.

Bridgnorth	1508
Donington	1627
Market Drayton	Ph. & Mary	
Hales Owen	Commonwealth	
Ludlow ...	...	1552
Newport ..	...	1656
Oswestry	temp. Henry IV	
Shrewsbury ...	...	1551
Wellington ...	...	1549
Wem ...	...	?
Whitchurch ...	...	?

Somerset.

Bath ...	...	1553
Bridgewater ...	...	1561
Bruton	1520
Crewkerne ...	Edw. VI.	
Frome Selwood	Edw. VI.	
Ilminster	1550
Langport	1670

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Somerset :—continued.

Martock	...	1661
Taunton	...	1522

Southampton.

Alresford	...	1698
Alton	...	1641
Andover	...	1569
Basingstoke temp. Henry VIII.		
Godshill, I.W.	...	1615
Gosport	..	?
Newport, I.W.	...	1618
Portsmouth	...	1732
Southampton	...	1553
Winchester College	..	1373

Staffordshire.

Brewood	...	ancient
Dilhorne	...	?
Lichfield	...	Edw. VI.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	...	Eliz.
Rolleston	...	1520
Rugeley	...	before 1609
Stafford	...	1550
Stone	...	1558
Tamworth	...	1588
Uttoxeter	...	1558
Walsall	...	1553
Wolverhampton	...	1515

Suffolk.

Beccles	...	1713
Botesdale	...	?
Bungay	...	before 1591
Bury St. Edmunds	...	Edw. VI.
Clare	...	1669
Hadleigh	...	?
Ipswich	...	1527
Kelsale	...	?

Suffolk :—continued.

Nedham Market	...	?
Redgrave	...	1651
Sudbury	...	1491
Woodbridge	...	1662

Surrey.

Camberwell	...	1615
Farnham	...	c. 1611
Guildford	...	1509
Kingston-on-Thames	...	1547
Southwark, St. Olaves	...	1570
St. Mary Overy	...	1562

Sussex.

Chichester, Free School	...	1702
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„ Prebendal

School	...	Edward
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IV.

Cuckfield	...	Henry VIII.
East Grinstead	...	1708
Horsham	...	1532
Midhurst	...	1672
Rye	...	?
Southover	...	1512
Steyning	...	1614

Warwickshire.

Atherstone	...	1573
Birmingham	...	1546
Coleshill	...	?
Coventry	...	1546
Dunchurch	...	1708
Nuneaton	...	1553
Hampton Lucy	...	?
Monk Kirby	...	1625
Rugby	...	1567
Sutton Coldfield	...	1544
Warwick	...	Henry VIII.

Westmorland.

Appleby ...	1574
Bampton ...	1623
Barton ...	1649
Brough ...	1506
Heversham ...	1613
Kendal ...	1578
Kirkby Stephen ...	1566
Kirkby Lonsdale ...	1591
Lowther ...	1638
Measand ...	1711
Morland ...	1780
Orton ...	1730
Ravenstonedale ...	1688
Thrimby ...	1681
Wartby ...	1680
Winton ...	c. 1650

Wilts.

Calne ...	1660
Marlborough ...	1551
Salisbury City School.	Eliz.
„ Close School	?

Worcestershire.

Bewdley ...	James I.
Bromsgrove ...	Edw. VI.
Dudley ...	1562
Evesham ...	1605
Feckenham ...	1611
Hartlebury ...	Eliz.
Kidderminster ...	1637
Martley ...	1579
King's Norton	Edw. VI.
Rock ...	? Edw. VI.
Stourbridge ...	Edw. VI.
Wolverley ...	1620
Worcester, King's School	1542

Worcestershire :—continued.

Grammar School ...	1561
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Yorkshire.

Acaster Selby ...	?
Arksey ...	?
Batley ...	1613
Bedale ...	ancient.
Beverley ...	ancient.
Bingley ...	?
Bowes ...	?
Bradford ...	1663
Cawthorne ...	1639
Coxwold ...	1603
Doncaster ...	?
Drax ...	1669
Drighlington ...	1678
Giggleswick ...	1553
Gisburn ...	1561
Halifax ...	1585
Hartford ...	?
Hemsworth Grammar	
School	1546
„ Hospital	1555
Heptonstall... ..	?
Hipperholme ...	1647
Horton ...	1725
Kingston-on-Hull ...	1486
Kirk Leatham ...	1676
Kirkby-on-the-Hill ...	1566
Knaresborough ...	1617
Leeds ...	1552
Linton ...	?
Old Malton ...	1546
Northallerton ...	?
Peniston ...	?
Pocklington ...	1526

Yorkshire :—continued.

Pontefract	1549
Richmond	1568
Ripon	1555
Rotherham	1534
Royston	1608
Scorton	1720
Sedbergh	?
Sheffield	1604
Sherburn	1619
Shipton	?
Skipton	1548
Thornton	1657
Tickhill, before ...	1700
Topcliffe	1549
Wakefield	1592
Worsborough	?
Wragby	?
Yarm	1588
Yoresbridge	1601
York, Holgate's ...	1546
„ Horsefair	ancient.

Wales.

Bala	1712
Bangor	1561
Beunaris	ancient.
Bod-Twnog	?
Denbigh ... ..	...
Hawarden	1601
Llan Egryn	1660
Llan Rwt	?
Ruabon	?
Ruthin	1598
Wrexham	1728
Brecknock	1541
Carmarthen	1576
Cardigan	1653
Cowbridge	1671
Haverfordwest ...	1614
Lledrod	1746
Presteigne	1568
Rhayader	1793
St. Davids	?
Swansea	1682
Ystrad Meiric ...	1757





WELSH GENEALOGY.

WALES differ from England in two characteristics: its population is nearly all Celtic, and its family nomenclature is almost entirely patronymic in its origin. Moreover, until quite recently, the surnames of a family might, and often did vary in each generation. In fact, the fathers baptismal name usually became the son's surname. The prefix *ap*, generally contracted into *p* or *b*, is the equivalent of the English son, and gives us such familiar names as Bevan, Pumphrey, Bowen, Pugh and the like. Other such names as Thomas retain their original form, and many have the affix *s*, as Jones, Evans, Hughes, Williams. No name is of such frequent occurrence in the principality as Jones, which indeed is almost a synonym for a Welshman. Indeed, so frequently does it occur in North Wales, that there it can hardly be said to distinguish its bearers from each other. For women, the prefix 'verch' is used instead of *ap*,

and though it must once have been common enough, it has not survived in modern Welsh surnames, as *ap* has done. This mutation of surnames from generation to generation is a very serious obstacle in tracing back Welsh pedigrees, for it renders the task of identification of individuals most difficult.

There are many collections of Welsh pedigrees of early date. Mr. Clark has printed a large number of those relating to Glamorganshire, under the title of *Limbus Patrum Morganiae*. The pedigrees by Lewys Dwn, relating to Wales and part of the Marches, 1586-1613, were edited and printed by Sir S. R. Meyrick in 1846.

With the exception of Flintshire, no Welsh county possesses any Heraldic Visitations, such as form the basis of modern English genealogy.

What records should be consulted for Welsh family history, will be gathered from the preceding pages, and from the particulars of the Deputy Keeper's Reports, which concern Wales alone. See specially; Deputy Keeper's Reports, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36, 37, 39. Ewald's Handbook to the Records, 101, and Cooper I. 307. Ayloff, Calendar of Welsh and Scotch Rolls, issued in 1774. For the earlier period, the existence of various encomiast c genealogies should be borne in mind. Many of them are still in manuscript and in private Libraries.

For Wales, the series of Chancery records are, or rather were distinct from those of England. Parish Registers and Episcopal Records exist in Wales just as in England, but very few Welsh ones have been printed. The four Welsh dioceses are, St. David's, St. Asaph, Llandaff and Bangor. But it must be remembered that some of the dioceses overlap the county boundaries, and consequently many Welsh records will be found at Lichfield and Hereford.

For particulars of Welsh worthies, see "Kalendars of Gwynedd," by Edward Breese.





SCOTTISH GENEALOGY.

FAMILY history, it is probable, receives more general appreciation north of the Tweed, than it does in England. Why this is so it is not altogether easy to explain, and we must be content with simply recording the fact. The Scots indeed, have been described as a nation of genealogists, and the care they now take of their ancient records goes far to prove it. It must be remembered that Scotch jurisprudence, being based upon the civil law, is essentially unlike that which obtains in England, and the different legal terminology necessarily effects the study of family history, and renders Scottish genealogy a somewhat dangerous subject for English writers to deal with, as those who have essayed it have sometimes learnt at the hands of the critics. The reader

will therefore bear this in mind when perusing the present chapter, which, though it must be far from perfect, may still prove to be of some assistance to the student.

A distinguishing mark of Scottish genealogy, is the existence of the clan system, which has had a marked effect on the family nomenclature of the northern kingdom. The clan in its origin was probably a family organization, and in most cases it is likely there was a blood relationship between the chief and the members of the clan. Strangers sometimes, it would seem, came in and adopted the name. The system of clanship seems to have had its origin in, or to have been chiefly associated with, the Highlands, the inhabitants of which were, and still are, mainly Gaelic by descent. But the system also obtained, to some extent, in Lowland and Border Scotland. Little appears to be known of the clans before the middle of the fifteenth century, and their origin seems to be involved in obscurity. A marked characteristic of the clans was the custom for the members of each to assume their chief's surname, for what in England would have been deemed a strange presumption on the part of a dependent, in Scotland was viewed as a compliment.

The result of this is that the variety of family nomenclature in Scotland, is more limited than is the case in England, while the more distinguished

Scottish names, Hamilton, Fraser, Graham and Douglas, are borne by hosts of people, in all ranks of life, who are in nowise related to each other.

Scotland, as is well known, is divided into two districts, the Highlands and the Lowlands, the inhabitants of which, though the boundary between them is somewhat loosely defined, are ethnographically divergent. The Highlands are usually considered to include the counties of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Argyre and the western half of Perth. The inhabitants of the latter and those dwelling in the counties of Ayr, Kirkcudbright and Wigton, are mainly celtic, or rather gaelic, while the Lowlanders are mainly of the same teutonic stock as the inhabitants of Northumbria, and the method of their family nomenclature is akin thereto. The surnames characteristic of the Highlands are patronymic in their origin, and readily distinguished by the prefix *Mac*, the equivalent of the English terminal *son*.

Lower gives the following list of names as enumerating the various Highland clans.

Buchanan.	Farquharson.	Lamont.
Cameron.	Ferguson.	MacAlister.
Campbell.	Forbes.	MacDonald.
Chisholm.	Gordon.	MacDonnell.
Colquhoun.	Graham.	MacFarlane.
Cumming.	Grant.	MacDougall.
Drummond.	Gunn.	MacGregor.

MacIntosh.	MacPherson.	Ogilvie.
MacKay.	MacQuarrie.	Oliphant.
MacKenzie.	MacNeil.	Robertson
MacKinnon.	MacRae.	Rose or Ross.
MacLachlan.	Munro.	Sinclair.
MacLean.	Menzies.	Stewart.
MacLeod.	Murray.	Sutherland.
MacNab.		

It must be remembered that each clan has come to be associated with a special tartan, and its own peculiar badge, such as the strawberry for Fraser, the laurel for Graham, the myrtle for Campbell, which of course would be noticed by the historian of any clan family, in the same way as a coat of arms. A list of some of the clan badges is given in Boutell's Heraldry. The clan system is now extinct for all practical purposes, though the sentiment survives, and the head of the principal family of the clan still retains in some instances, a nominal chieftaincy. Thus, at the marrying of the heir of the Duke of Argyll with the Queen's daughter, a wedding gift from all the clan Campbell was proposed.

It would be impossible to attempt here any very particular account of the etymology of Scottish surnames, though it may be mentioned that some few of them appear to be local in their origin, and derived from English immigration. Thus it is asserted that Graham, Hamilton and Barclay are from localities in South Britain, and

certainly there is clear evidence to show that the Gloucestershire Berkeleys, like other baronial families in the middle ages, sent out cadet branches which settled in Scotland, and were afterwards reckoned amongst the magnates of that kingdom.

Some interesting statistical information is supplied in the 6th and 12th annual *detailed* reports of the Scottish Registrar-General, published in 1864 and 1869. A list numbering 150 of the commonest surnames in Scotland is given, and we are told, that very nearly one-half of the population derive their surnames therefrom, although the total number is estimated at 6,800. Of the first 50 common names, 23 are pretty evenly distributed, but the remainder are very local in their habitats. This will be seen from the following table :

M'Donald. Inverness,	8000	Cameron. Argyle	2406
Ross and Cromarty	4670	Inverness	1300
Argyle	2000	Perth	1300
M'Kenzie. Ross & Cromarty	600	Hunter. Stirling and	
Inverness	1900	Clackmannan	1600
M'Kay. Caithness and		Ayr	1100
Sutherland	4000	Fife	1100
M'Leod. Ross & Cromarty	5350	Perth	300
M'Lean. Argyle, Ross		Hamilton. Lanark	5800
Cromarty & Inverness	6450	(nearly half are in Glasgow).	
M'Intosh. Inverness, Elgin,		Renfrew and Ayr	2800
and Banff	3470	Kerr. Renfrew and Ayr	2700
M'Gregor. Perth	1400	Berwick	280
Robertson. Perth & Forfar	6200	Roxburgh	170

Stewart. Perth,	3500	Fraser. Inverness	4300
Renfrew and Ayr,	3500	Grant. Elgin, Nairn and	
Argyle	700	Banff	3000
Kirkcudbright and		Inverness	1300
Wigton	300	Graham. Dumfries	800
Campbell. Argyle	2000	Perth	420
Perth	1450	Glasgow	1960
Glasgow	6000	Munro. Ross & Cromarty	2000
Scott. Roxburgh & Selkirk	2900	Inverness	650
Forfar	2150	Sinclair. Orkney and	
Ross. Ross & Cromarty	3600	Shetland	1350
Johnston. Dumfries	1700	Caithness	1250
Murray. Dumfries and		Bell. Dumfries and	
Roxburgh	1230	Roxburgh	2000
Elgin and Banff	920	Gordon. Aberdeen	2000
Perth	560	Elgin, Nairn & Banff	1500

Of the local surnames of Scottish origin, we may instance those derived from *counties* as Ross, Stirling, Nairn, or from *parishes* as Fordyce, Alves, Peebles, or from *towns* as Leith, Biggar, Glasgow. Of these taken from English districts, we have already given examples. For a comparison between the 50 common surnames in England, Scotland and Ireland respectively, the reader may refer to the Irish chapter *post*.

Then again, there is a class of surnames which belong to both countries, but north of the Tweed are varied in spelling, or else are translated, thus, we get Tod and Stott for Fox and Bullock, and Robertson and Thomson in place of Robinson and Thompson.

Though not in its origin peculiarly Scottish, it may be well to refer to the use of the phrase, "of that ilk," in connection with surnames, the Anglo-Saxon "ilc" *i.e.* the same, which indicates that the name of the residence is similar to the surname, *e.g.* Hamilton "of that ilk" is the equivalent of Hamilton of Hamilton. It was, and to some extent still is, the custom for a landowner or "laird" to adopt the name of his residence or principal estate as a species of alias, which his friends will use in speaking of him as a complimentary title. Thus, plain Donald Fraser of Whitekirk, will be popularly referred to as "Whitekirk." Doubtless from this custom must have arisen many of the surnames which are of local derivation in their origin. Another contrast to English usage appears in the practice of married women retaining in all formal or legal documents their maiden surname, but adding that of their husband as an alias. Thus, Janet Macalister who is married to Gavin MacLachlan becomes known formally as "Janet MacAlister or MacLachlan," though socially, Scotsmen now conform to English custom, and the lady is addressed as "Mistress MacLachlan." There was also an old practice in Scotland of giving the courtesy title of "lady" to a laird's wife; thus, Mrs. Erskine of Carnock, may often be found referred to as "Lady" Carnock.

Though the Scotch do not possess any early records of such a character as Domesday Book, yet there is no dearth of documentary evidence of a later period available for the enquiries of the genealogist. Apart from private charter chests, Scottish antiquaries have the very great advantage that most of the records, such as sasines, parish registers, and wills, which are chiefly valuable to the student of family history, are now concentrated in the General Register House in Edinburgh. Admission to this is not open and unrestricted without fees to all comers, as is the case in the English Record Office, and enquirers who are interested only in genealogy and local history, must obtain a permit to allow them to search in the Historical Search Department. Applications should be addressed to the Curator of this department at the Register House, Edinburgh.

The General Register House consists of three buildings, which are divided into the following departments. In what is known as

THE OLD REGISTER HOUSE are ;

Lord Clerk Registers department.

General Record Office.

The Historical Department.

The Sasine Office.

The Horning Office. Inhibitions and adjudications.

Register of deeds, Probative writs and protests.

The Signet Office.

Privy Seal Office.

In the NEW REGISTER HOUSE are ;

The Chancery Office.

Registry of births, deaths and marriages.

Offices of Clerks of Session.

Office of Extractor of Court of Session.

Office of the Accountant of the Court of Session.

Bill Chamber Office.

Office of Registrar of Law Agents.

Register of Arms, Lyon Office.

Teind Office.

Register of Friendly Societies, etc.

Office of Edictal Citations.

Office of Crown Rents.

Great Seal Office.

Register of Entails.

A few notes respecting the principal records likely to be of service to the genealogist, will be appreciated by the student.

Crown writs are the Scottish equivalent of the English letters patent, and like them passed through several different stages.

The *Register of the Great Seal*, their final stage, contains records from the year 1315, and a printed abstract with index is in progress. So far six volumes have been issued, covering the period 1424-1620.

Privy Seals, an earlier stage of Crown Writs, have their own register, the earliest date of which is 1498. Amongst them will be found presentations to church livings, gifts of escheats on forfeiture, remissions, licences to go abroad, etc.; one volume relates to the creation of the baronets of Nova Scotia.

The *Register of the Prince's Seal*, contains the grants made by the Prince of Wales, for the time being; it begins in 1620. Necessarily there are many gaps, and it should be noted, that during the minority of the Prince, charters of the Prince's lands will be found amongst the great seal records.

Exchequer Records. These deal with matters relating to the revenue, rentals of crown lands, 1476-1659, records of church lands and revenues, 1564-1615, which in 1587 were appropriated by the crown, and the royal household books, 1528-1636. Of the *Exchequer rolls* there are two fragments, of the 13th century, relating to about six years. The complete series, however, does not begin until 1326, and continues till 1748. Of these invaluable records, thirteen volumes have been printed, most of them edited by the late Dr. Burnett, Lyon king of arms. Of the *Treasurer's Accounts*, 1473-1498, one volume has been edited by Dr. Dickson, the present curator of the Historical department.

Records of the Court of Exchequer contain, not only documents relating to actions of law, but particulars of rents due to the crown, and matters affecting the excise, muster rolls, the rents of episcopal lands confiscated by the crown in 1689, many miscellaneous old deeds, besides records of taxation of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The Acts of the Scottish Parliament are in twelve volumes folio, and possess a splendid general index.

Register of Signatures, or royal grants, commissions, etc.

Privy Council Records are very varied in their character; amongst the subjects dealt with, are commissions, decrees, acts, royal letters, justices of the peace, royal proclamations, warrants, state papers, etc. The register of the Privy Council of Scotland is now in course of publication. Eleven volumes, covering the period 1545-1619 have already been printed. It must be borne in mind that these form a most important series of records.

The *Books of Council and Session* are registers in which are entered deeds of every kind. The classes of interest to the genealogist are, (1), deeds with a clause by which the grantor consents to its registration, not only for safe custody, but also to empower the court to enforce performance of the covenants, (2), Probative writs without a clause

for registration : these records commence in 1554 and the series is still going on.

Acta dominorum concilii, being judicial records before the Court of Session was established, extend from 1478 to 1532 ; two volumes of these have been issued.

The *Acts and decreets* of the Court of Session, commence in 1532, and continue to the present time.

The *Sasine** records, by which the history of Scottish heritable real property can be traced in a much fuller manner than is usually feasible in England. What was called the Secretary's Register, was established in 1599, and was kept in divisions, as local records, throughout the country, till 1609, when it was abolished. In 1617, the Particular Registers of Sasines were established in various districts, together with a General Register in Edinburgh. By the Land Registers Act, 1868, these were discontinued and the register is now termed the General Register of Sasines, and is kept entirely at Edinburgh. As this register deals with writs, *i.e.* deeds affecting heritable property, throughout the whole of Scotland, its utility for genealogical purposes is obvious, and must not be overlooked. It will be

* *Sasine* is the Scottish form of *seisin*, that is the possessive ownership of the land. It must be remembered that copyhold tenure does not exist in Scotland, so that there are no manorial court rolls to be searched as in England.

convenient to give a table showing the dates at which extant writs commence in the various districts, which it must be remembered are not co-terminous with the counties now more familiar to us.

SASINE RECORDS.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE.

1661-1869.

Aberdeen, I, 1559-1609; Kincardine, I, 1600-1608

II, 1617-1661

II, 1617-1661

ARGYLE, DUMBARTON, ARRAN, BUTE AND TARBERT.

I, (1) at Dumbarton, I, (3) at Glasgow,

1617-1622

1644-1657;

(2) at Inverary,

II, Dumbarton,

1643-1660

1673-1871

AYRSHIRE AND BAILLIARIES OF KYLE, CARRICK

AND CUNNINGHAME.

I, 1599-1607;

II, 1617-1653;

III, 1653-1655;

"Nynt" Register

IV, 1661-1869;

1656-1661

BANFF.

I, 1600-1609;

II, 1617-1653;

III, 1661-1869.

BERWICKSHIRE AND BAILLIARY OF LAUDERDALE.

I, (1) 1617-1624;

(3) 1658-1661;

(2) 1632-1651;

II, (1) 1662-1755

(2) 1743-1869.

Registers 1724-32 defective.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

I, (1) 1646-1674; II, 1675-1869

(2) 1658-1661;

DUMFRIES-SHIRE AND STEWARTRIES OF
KIRKCUDBRIGHT AND ANNANDALE.

I, (1) 1617-1624; (2) 1633-1654,

(3) 1654-1655; Sasines for Dumfries.

(4) 1656-1660; II, 1671-1869.

EDINBURGHSHIRE AND CONSTABULARIES OF
HADDINGTON, LINLITHGOW AND BATHGATE.

The early records were called the Secretary's Register for the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh, Principal and Constabulary of Haddington 1599 to 1609. They are incomplete. The Secretary's Register for the Sheriffdom of Linlithgow and Bathgate, 1599-1609.

I, 1617-1651.

[Vol. 21, 19 July, 1633, to 8 February, 1634, missing].

II, 1653-1660; III, 1660-1669.

ELGINSHIRE AND NAIRNSHIRE.

I, (1) 1617-1621; (2) 1624-1662.

II, 1662-1869; gap 1 Dec. 1664-3 Nov. 1666.

FIFESHIRE AND KINROSS-SHIRE. *

I, 1603-1607, but with several gaps.

II, 1617-1660; III, 1660-1871.

FORFARSHIRE.

I, 1620-21, imperfect. II, 1637-1658;

III, 1660-1869.

* A separate register was instituted for the latter county in 1685.

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INVERNESS, ROSS, SUTHERLAND, AND CROMARTY,
COUNTIES OF.

I, 1606-1609 incomplete, II, 1617-1660, gaps from
1621-24, and 1643-48; III, 1661-1869.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

1688-1871 gap, 1734-43.

LANARKSHIRE, excluding the regality of Glasgow.

Before 1660 there were separate registers for
the Over and Nether Wards.

I, Nether ward, 1618-1636, and 1648-1653;

Over ward, 1620-1641;

II, Nether ward, 1654-1660;

Over ward, 1659-1660;

III, 14 December, 1660-1869.

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND.

I, (1) Orkney, 1617-1626, (2) Zetland, 1623-1672;
and 1634-1656.

II, (1) Orkney and Zetland

combined, 1661-1752;

(2) Orkney, 1753-1869, gap from 21 November,
1765, to 1 Sept. 1767;

(3) Zetland, 1744-1869.

PERTHSHIRE.

I, 1601-1609; IV, 1649-1660;

II, 1617-1621; V, 1660-1871.

III, 1624-1649;

RENFREWSHIRE AND REGALITY OF GLASGOW.

I, 1641-1657; gap 30 Oct., 1652, to 22 Jan., 1654.

II, 1661-1871; gap Nov. 1688, to 7 July, 1693.

ROXBURGH, SELKIRK AND PEEBLES, COUNTIES OF.

I, 1617-1658; II, 1661-1869.

gap 24 June, 1621, to 14 February, 1622.

STIRLINGSHIRE AND CLACKMANNANSHIRE, AND
STEWARTRY OF MENTEITH.

I, 1617-1660; II, 1661-1871.

WIGTONSHIRE.

I, 1619-1657; II, 1658-1869.

Gaps Jan. 1665, to 30 Nov. 1669, and 17 Mar.
1673, to 3 July, 1678.

The preceding registries are now superseded by the *General Register of Sasines*, which commenced 1st January, 1869, and continues to the present time. It is arranged under counties. The regality of Glasgow is treated as a separate county.

There are about two hundred *Proctocol Books*, written by various notaries, containing Sasines and other Instruments.

The records of *Forfeited Estates* form a distinct class. They arose from the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Amongst them search should be made by members of families who were attainted for their adherence to the Stuarts, and also for families who were resident upon any of the forfeited estates.

Register of Interruptions of Prescriptions of Real Rights, commenced in 1696, but since 1868 has been merged in the register of Sasines.

Register of Entails commences in 1688, and contains full particulars of deeds of entail. There are complete indexes of grantors' names.

Retours which are also in the Register House, form a most important series which must by no means be overlooked. The retour is the return made to an enquiry held after the death of a landowner, as to who is his heir. They are practically the same as the English *inquisitiones post mortem*, but they form a much more important series, since they affect the whole of Scottish heritable property, and exist to 1847, or rather are continued to the present time under an altered practice of service before the sheriff. The expression being "served heir" to the ancestor will be familiar to every one who has studied a Scottish pedigree, and indicate the fact that in these retours we possess a vast fund of genealogical information. Fortunately, they are very accessible, at any rate to Scotsmen, for abridgements of nearly the whole of them, with indexes, have been printed and copies deposited in each registry of Sasines and in various public libraries. The existing records begin in 1545, and a printed index by Thomas Thomson extends from that date, to 1700. A second series extends from 1700 to 1889, and others are in progress.

Wills, an obvious source of information, have not quite the same value as in England, owing to

the fact that until so recent a date as 1874, it was not possible for Scotsmen to devise land. Hence, Scottish testamentary records deal only with personalty. A Scotsman could only transfer land on his death by means of a deed revocable at will, called a "donatio mortis causa." This, if unre-
voked, was registered upon his death and his devisee, to use the English term, thereby perfected his title to his ancestor's property. As in England, the probate of wills fell into the hands of the bishops, and when the hierarchy was swept away by the presbyterian reformers, the right of probate passed to the commissary courts in the counties, under the charge of the sheriffs. For testamentary records the genealogist must refer to the Register House, Edinburgh.

The early commissary records of the Episcopal courts, consist of ten books of acts and sentences of the official of St. Andrews, and extend over the period 1515-1555. The general records of the commissary courts relate not only to the usual consistorial records such as testaments, inventories and decreets, but also to deeds which contained clauses for registration, probative writs and protests of bills of exchange. The registration of these in the commissariot courts was forbidden in 1809, and in 1824 the inferior commissariot courts throughout Scotland were abolished. The whole of the commissariot records, including those

of Edinburgh, are now in the General Register House. These records consist principally of

- 1.—Consistorial causes and the proceedings therein.
- 2.—Edicts and inventories, tutorial and curatorial.
- 3.—Testaments, including wills and inventories on which administration was granted.
- 4.—Bonds of caution by executors.
- 5.—Registers of deeds and other writings recorded for preservation.

The following table arranged under the commissariots, will give the reader an idea what help he will get from these records. Only testaments, inventories and deeds are noticed, and the date attached is that of the earliest extant record.

ABERDEEN.* Confirmations and Inventories,	1715	GLASGOW. Testaments, Inventories,	1547 1741
ARGYLE. Testaments, Inventories.	1674 1693	HAMILTON AND CAMPSIE. Testaments, Inventories,	1564 1804
BRECHIN. Testaments, Inventories, Deeds.	1573 1806 1636	Deeds, INVERNESS. Testaments,	1593 1630
CAITHNESS. Testaments,	1661	THE ISLES. Testaments for Bute and Islay,	1611 1709
DUMFRIES. Testaments, Deeds,	1637 1678	Deeds, KIRKCUDBRIGHT. Inventories,	1809
DUNBLANE AND PERTH. Testaments, Deeds,	1539 1750	LANARK. Testaments, Inventories,	1595 1807
DUNKELD. Testaments, Inventories	1867 1805	LAUDER. Testaments, Inventories, Deeds,	1561 1827 1602
EDINBURGH. Testaments, Inventories, Deeds,	1514 1804 1624	MORAY. Testaments, Inventories, Deeds,	1684 1805 1806

* The Aberdeen records were burnt many years ago, and few of an earlier date than 1721 are now extant.

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND.		ST. ANDREWS. Testaments, 1549
Deeds,	1644	Inventories, 1806
Testaments	1611	Deeds, 1564
PEEBLES. Testaments,	1681	STIRLING. Testaments, 1607
		Deeds, 1622
ROSS. * Testaments,	1802	WIGTOWN. Testaments, 1700

Parish Registers in Scotland have not the same evidentiary value they possess in England. There was there no authority directing their adoption like that promulgated by Thomas, Lord Cromwell, in 1538, and they are consequently in the position of mere voluntary memoranda, kept by the minister of the parish, though usually under by the authority of the kirk-session. Few indeed are of an earlier date than the 17th century. Such as remain have been deposited in the Register House at Edinburgh, as it was found that they were very liable to destruction, whilst they were without the safeguard of a duplicate copy, which, in theory at all events, exists in England in the shape of the Bishops' transcripts. Lists of the Scottish parish registers, showing the date of their earliest entries, will be found in the *Scottish Antiquary*, vols. I, II, III.

Since 1854, an efficient system of registration has been organised similar to that which has obtained in England since 1837. The modern records are also in the Register House. Many

* There do not appear to be any records in this registry before 1784.

Scottish marriage registers, owing to the facilities for speedy marriage which Scots law until 1866, offered to runaway couples, possess a special interest to English genealogists. Of this class were the notorious Gretna Green marriages. The "runaway" registers at Haddington, which commence in 1762, have been printed in the *Scottish Antiquary*, vol. III. In the same volume is a list of some four hundred marriages recorded in the *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, 1478-1495, and the *Act. Dom. Auditorum*, 1466-1494.

In the *Teind Office* will be found particulars of the *teinds* or tithes of each parish. Though some few date back to 1629, yet before 1700 they are very imperfect, a large number having been lost in a wreck about 1660.

Lyon Office corresponds to the College of Arms in England, and has exclusive jurisdiction over matters appertaining to coats of arms. There are, besides, other duties appertaining to it which are not of a genealogical character. Lyon office consists of Lyon King of Arms, six heralds and five pursuivants.

The records which are in the Register House, are neither so ancient nor so extensive as those of the English heralds, and the "visitations" of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, so familiar to southern students, are in Scotland conspicuous by their absence. The court of

Lyon King of Arms was empowered in 1592 by Act of Parliament to examine into the authenticity of arms then in use, and to forbid any unauthorised person bearing coat armour. In 1672 an act was passed creating the register of arms a public register of the kingdom. It should be noted that the records of grants and matriculations of arms begin in 1672, and continue to the present time. This was, in effect, a new register, for though in 1662 an attempt had been made to improve the registration of arms nothing had come of it; and although we know that a Lyon herald existed as early as 1377, yet all ancient registers, if any such existed before 1672, are no longer extant, though there are some four or five rolls of arms of the sixteenth century, and many of the seventeenth. As the register created in 1672 is still the public register of arms in Scotland, no one of Scottish descent is entitled to use a coat of arms unless such happens to be recorded therein, or unless they can prove descent from families whose arms are known to have existed before 1672. This register consists of thirteen volumes, and its contents have been made public by the present Lyon King, Mr Balfour Paul, in the shape of an ordinary of arms somewhat similar to that of Papworth. Herein all entries after 1804 are dated, and almost all from 1677, so that as a rule all undated coats are of an earlier period than this last named year. An

index of names accompanies this book which necessarily must prove of immense service to Scottish genealogists, as it enables us at a glance to determine what arms are authoritative, and what are sham ones. About four thousand two hundred coats of arms are recorded in Mr. Paul's ordinary. It should however be added that crests are not included in this work. Consult also "Scottish Arms," a collection of armorial bearings, from 1370 to 1678, in two volumes by R. R. Stodart, the late Lyon Clerk. There are also enrolled particulars of processions and funerals from 1681. There is a register of pedigrees of some importance, and various old armorials often useful to the student.

For Scottish Heraldry the reader should study "Seton's Law and practice of Heraldry in Scotland," a work which it may be well to add ranks as a high authority. A facsimile of Sir David Lyndsay's 16th century manuscript contains several hundred emblazonments of ancient
• Scottish arms.

Obsolete Local Records now preserved in the Register House must not be overlooked. Of these there are:—*Burgh records* of seven burghs, viz.: Ayr, Craill, Haddington, Kirkintilloch, Perth, Elgin, Wigtown. They are most fragmentary, and for short periods only,—one, Wigtown begins in 1512, and another, Elgin, has records as

late as 1810. Records of *Sheriff courts*, of which there are fifteen including the stewartry of Menteith, are of a similar fragmentary character. The earliest is 1514 and the latest 1754. Eight *Regality courts registers*, four *Barony courts* and five *Bailie courts* were abolished after the rebellion of '45. Like the foregoing these records are for disjointed periods, and few of them date beyond the seventeenth century.

Monastic records may be borne in mind by the student, though fewer of them remain in Scotland than in England. Many of those which are extant are preserved in private charter chests, public libraries, etc. A few, chiefly of the sixteenth century, are in the Register House; upwards of thirty chartularies have been printed, some of them in a sumptuous manner.

Apart from the General Register House, there are certain local records, the existence of which we must content ourselves with briefly indicating.

Thus there are the books of the various *Sheriff courts* which are still preserved in the county record offices of the respective localities; in them are enrolled various deeds and writs.

Books of Royal Burghs in which are registered writs relating to property, held by burgage tenure within the burghs.

The *ancient Episcopal records* have suffered much, and those of early date, or rather such as have

survived, are chiefly to be found in libraries or private hands; four registers of dioceses have been printed by private societies. *Modern episcopal records* are few in number and of comparatively small importance. Gordon's Ecclesiastical Chronicle for Scotland in four volumes includes Bishop Keith's catalogue of Scottish Bishops.

The *Kirk-session records* preserved in each parish may often prove of interest and value, and their existence must not be forgotten. Their importance and antiquity vary, and enquiry about them must be made locally.

The Scottish Universities are:—St. Andrews, founded in 1411; Glasgow, 1450; Aberdeen, 1494; Edinburgh, 1582. A list of graduates at Edinburgh has been printed, and one for Aberdeen since 1727, is in preparation by Mr. W. I. Addison.

Of societies in Scotland which publish transactions or volumes of value to the genealogist, may be mentioned the following :—

- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
- Edinburgh Bibliographical Society.
- Scottish History Society, Edinburgh.
- Hunterian Club, Glasgow.
- Glasgow Celtic Society.
- The New Spalding Club, Aberdeen.
- Buchan Field Club, Peterhead and Fraserburgh
- The Scottish Text Society.
- Hawick Archæological Society.

Glasgow Archæological Society.

Ayr and Galloway Archæological Society.

Berwickshire Naturalists Club.

In addition there are the following, which however are now extinct.

The Bannatyne Club.

The Grampian Club.

The Maitland Club.

The Roxburgh Club.

The Spalding Club.

For those interested in Scottish peerages, which often devolve upon heirs general, reference may be made to Hewlet's "Scottish Dignities," which treats upon questions of descent. For Scottish members of Parliament before and after the Union, refer to the Parliamentary returns made in 1878, and also to Foster's volume, which gives very full particulars of them for the period 1357 to 1882.

"Biographia Scoticana," 1503 to 1688, by John Howie, which was first issued in 1781 and has passed through several editions, is a work which may be consulted for that period. Other works to be remembered are "Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland," by the Rev. C. Rogers, issued by the Grampian Club, and "Inscriptions on the tombstones and monuments in memory of the covenanters," by James Gibson.

For information respecting the Presbyterian *clergy*, reference may be made to Scot's "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*" in six volumes, which contains a list of the succession of ministers of the parishes from the reformation to about 1860, together with much biographical information. The presbytery records, synod records, and the records of the general assembly must not be overlooked.

As regards the *legal* profession; for the *judges* consult Brunton and Haigs "*Senators of the College of Justice:*" a list of admissions of *advocates* is kept at their library in Edinburgh, but it is still in manuscript. The *writers to the signet* have recently published under the editorship of a committee an admirable history of their society, with a very full list of members, commencing in 1594 and continued to date. The register of *notaries* begins in 1593, but is not indexed until 1680. The existence in Scotland also of *law agents* and *solicitors before the supreme court*, who were incorporated in 1787, should not be forgotten; but for more detailed information respecting the various classes of legal practitioners, reference should be made to the Scottish law list. For *medical men*, refer to the "*Historical sketch of the royal college of Surgeons,*" Edinburgh; it contains lists of members with biographical notices from 1581 to 1860. For particulars of

graduates in medicine and surgery, reference must be made to the University records.

Scotsmen anxious to trace their family history, have not the advantage of the heraldic visitations with which we are familiar in England, nor have they so many county histories as have been printed south of the Tweed. On the other hand they are possibly better off in that their registers of sasines affecting the landed classes, and their calendars of wills and parish registers, are all collected together in one central office in Edinburgh. Many books, too, dealing with the history of various families have been printed, some of them privately. Many of them will be found in the Advocate's Library, or the library of the Lyon Office, Edinburgh. The student will also bear in mind that he should consult the pages in "Sims" dealing with Scottish manuscripts and their places of deposit in the British Museum, and other public libraries. A useful "Handbook of Records in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh" was issued in 1885 by Millar & Bryce. It is especially full in respect of sasine records, judicial proceedings and the commissariat courts. Lastly, the existence of numerous private charter chests must be remembered, though, of course, access to them is obtainable only by permission of their owners.



IRISH GENEALOGY.

IN IRELAND the genealogical student, far more than in England and Scotland, must bear in mind the existence of different settlements of distinct races which have taken place in that island. There are the original gaelic inhabitants; then we have the settlement in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries of the great English nobles and their dependents, of whom it has been said that they became more Irish than the Irish; there were settlements of English in the times of Elizabeth and King James, the latter associated with the settlement in Ulster and the foundation of the order of baronets; lastly, there were the immigrations which took place in the time of Oliver Cromwell. In the north and north-east of Ireland, *i.e.*, in Ulster, there is a large section of the inhabitants whose descent must be deduced

from Scotch settlers; in the east of Ireland will be found many English, while in the west and south the Celtic race predominates. In a very large number of instances the racial origin of an Irish family will be indicated by the surname.

Perhaps a larger proportion of Irish families have had their pedigrees published than is in the case with English and Scotch families, certainly it is so in "*Burke's Landed Gentry*," and with many it is a matter of pride to trace themselves from one or other of the chieftains, or petty kinglets, to which in ancient days Ireland was subjected.

The ancient nobles of Ireland were most particular in recording their genealogies, and traced themselves back to a very remote period. The early pedigrees are entered in five large folio volumes, but being written in gaelic are practically unavailable for English students. These according to the late Sir Bernard Burke are :—

I.—The *Book of Leinster* containing about 300 pages, compiled about the year 1150 and now preserved in Trinity College Library.

II.—The *Book of Ballymote* containing about 600 pages, compiled about 1391, and now in the Royal Irish Academy.

III.—The *Book of Lecan*, containing some 700 pages, and compiled about 1390 by one of the

MacFirbises,* a copy of it now being in the Royal Irish Academy.

IV.—The *Book of Peregrene O'Clery*, one of the four masters who died in 1032, and is now in the Royal Irish Academy.

V.—The *Book of Duald MacFirbis* compiled in 1650, and continued in print to 1666; the original belongs to the Earl of Roden, but a copy is in the Royal Irish Academy.

These works contain the sources of genealogical information concerning the native families of distinction, or ancient nobles of Ireland prior as well as subsequent, to the Anglo-Norman invasion extending down to the middle of the seventeenth century.

In the office of Ulster King of Arms at Dublin Castle, are many records and manuscripts of the highest value to the genealogist. Amongst them are the following :—

I.—Twenty-six large folio manuscript volumes of tabular pedigrees of the nobility and gentry of Ireland, whether of native, English or Scotch descent with their arms. Two of these are especially noteworthy, one written by Roger O'Ferrall at the beginning of the 18th century, tracing the pedigrees of Irish families with their ramifications and collateral descents from the three

* The MacFirbises were the hereditary Historiographers to the Kings of Connaught.

sons of Milesius, and the other compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman of a somewhat later date. Many of them, those of native families especially, commence at a very early period, though how far they may be reliable and accurate, it is of course impossible for us to say.

II.—The *Visitation Books* containing pedigrees and arms of the nobility and gentry taken by the Ulster Kings of Arms upon their visitations. These are Dublin, 1568 and 1610, and Wexford, 1618. In the office are also the visitations of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Dorset and Devon.

III.—The *Lords' Entries* containing the pedigrees and arms of the Irish peers, made pursuant to an order of the House of Lords in Ireland, on 12th August, 1707, in order to facilitate the proof of their descent and consequent right to sit and to vote.

IV.—*Baronets' Books* contain the arms and pedigrees of Irish baronets, compiled under a royal warrant of 30th September, 1789.

V.—*Funeral* certificates or attested copies of the names, arms, time of death, and the place of burial and marriage, and the issue of the nobility and gentry whose funerals were attended, as was then usual, by the officers of arms, from 1588 to about 1698.

VI.—*Books of Peers*, being lists of Peers as they

sat in Parliament, and also the creations of peers, baronets and knights from Queen Elizabeth's day.

VII.—*Books of Royal License*, containing entries of royal licenses for change of name, arms, and other incidental matters.

VIII.—*Register of grants of Arms* from the time of Edward VI. to the present day.

IX.—*Registry of Knights dubbed*, from the sixteenth century to the present day.

In Ulster's office are many other collections of manuscript ordinaries of arms and various rolls of pedigrees of Irish families. The *Betham* manuscripts should be specially named.

Here, as in England, grants of arms are made on proper application. The fees for a grant amount to £44. Confirmations of arms are issued when due proof can be given of the *use* of a coat of arms in a family for at least three generations, or one hundred years. For this the fee is £16. This it will be remembered differs from English practice, which does not admit such prescriptive use of armorial bearings.

At *Trinity College, Dublin*, will be found various manuscripts and printed works which must not be overlooked. Permission to read there must be obtained from the Provost on the recommendation of a Fellow or other responsible person. The matriculation books do not begin until 1639, but the printed list of graduates commences in 1591.

The registers in most cases record the date of birth and parentage of graduates.

There are some valuable and useful manuscripts in the college, which, like some in the British Museum, are said to have once formed part of the collection in Ulster's office, which were lost in the unsettled times of James II. Amongst them are some collections of Molyneux, Usher and Narbon, Ulster Kings of Arms and others. They are chiefly to be found in presses D to G. No detailed catalogue of them exists, but there are two general ones. In thirty-two volumes are contained the depositions about the rebellion of 1641.

There is also a good collection of Irish newspapers, giving notices of births, deaths and marriages, *e.g.*

Dublin Gazette from 1731.

Pue's Occurrences from 1731.

Falkiner's Journal from 1740.

Freeman's Journal from 1763.

Walker's Hibernian Mag., 1771-1812.

The Irish Public Record Office is situate at the Four Courts, Dublin. Permission to search is given to those who are engaged in literary work, on application to the Deputy Keeper.

The principal records to which the genealogist should direct his attention are as follows :—

Inquisitions "*post mortem*" and "*ad quod damnum*" in Chancery and in the Exchequer. Calendars of

those in Chancery for the provinces of Leinster and Ulster have been printed by the Record Commission. They commence temp. Henry VI, and end temp. William III. The *Exchequer Inquisitions* begin also in Henry VI's reign.

Chancery proceedings must not be overlooked, the enrolled decrees begin in 1537, the "bills" in 1552, and the answers in 1569. Lists of bills and answers are available, and also manuscript calendars with complete indexes of names and places mentioned in the enrolled decrees.

To the *Patent Rolls and Close Rolls* the Irish record commissioners published a calendar in one folio volume for the period of Edward I. to Henry VII. For Henry VIII. to Elizabeth, a calendar in two octavo volumes has been issued in 1861 and 1862, with Treasury authority. These should be read in connection with the *Fiants* from Henry VIII to Elizabeth. A calendar to James I is also printed in one volume, and one volume of Charles I to the eighth year of his reign, was published in 1863. Grants of land, temp. Charles II under the act of settlement, are to be found in volume III of the report of the Irish Record commission, as well as the Trustees' Deeds of Queen Anne being the sales of the forfeitures of 1688. Similar grants, temp. Charles II and James II under the commissions of Grace were printed in 1839.

The *Parish Registers* of the Disestablished

Church of Ireland are not as valuable as in England; save in the diocese of Dublin, where they begin early in the eighteenth century, there are very few older than the latter part of the 18th century, and about half only date from the commencement of the present century. Many of them are now deposited in the Record office. Some 330 are in their parishes under retention orders and some are in their original custody. A full list of the parishes of Ireland giving the period they cover and their place of deposit, will be found in the twenty-third report of the Dep. Keeper of P.R.O., Ireland. The parochial returns, made by the clergy themselves, will be useful at times in supplying information when the original registers have been lost, but they are not continuous.

The Irish *Prerogative Wills* begin 1536 and continue to 1858. The Probate wills from 1858 to 1874 are in the Record office, but after that year they are in the District Registries and in Probate Registry at the Four Courts. The administrations of the Prerogative Court begin in 1595. There are also a small number of unproven wills, about 100, from 1797 to 1847, an index of which is given in the 14th report of the deputy keeper. Mr. Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, has in the press the Index to the prerogative Wills from 1536 to 1810, prepared by the late Record Commission.

In the Public Record office are also the *Diocesan wills* and *administrations* up to 1858. In few instances are there any wills before the 17th century, but Dublin, Cork and Ossory have some of the 16th century. There are a few notable Wills of from 15th century in the Royal Irish Academy Library, and in Trinity College.

The changes in the divisions of the districts of the Probate registries which superseded the Diocesan registries, and which had themselves taken the place of older and more numerous diocesan districts, have occasioned some difficulty in settling in what registry the testamentary records of any particular place must be sought for. However, a map of the District Probate Registries has been prepared, and this shows by means of colour, the county, diocesan and district registry, so that given the date and locality it is possible to ascertain, with readiness, within what area any record belongs. This map is given as an appendix to the deputy keeper's third report.

The table on the following page gives the various Irish dioceses and the dates at which the testamentary records therein respectively commence. The counties are included in italic type, and each is followed by the names of the dioceses to which they belong.

IRISH DIOCESAN REGISTRIES.

Achonry see Killala
Antrim Connor, Derry, Down
 Dromore
 Aghadoe see Ardfert
 Ardagh 1695
 Ardfert & Aghadoe, 1690
 Armagh 1667
Armagh Armagh and Dromore
Carlow Leighlin
 Cashel and Emly, 1618
Cavan Kilmore, Meath, Ardagh
Clare Killaloe and Kilfenora,
 Limerick
 Clogher 1661
 Clonfert 1629
 Cloyne 1629
 Connor 1630
 Cork and Ross, 1548†
Cork Cork and Ross, Cloyne,
 Ardfert
 Derry 1618
Down Raphoe, Derry, Clogher
 Down 1716
Down Down, Dromore, Connor,
 Newry and Mourne
 Dromore 1706
 Dublin 1536
Dublin Dublin
 Elphin 1650
 Emly see Cashel
 Ferns 1602
Fermanagh, Clogher, Kilmore
Galway Tuam, Clonfert, Kil-
 macduagh, Elphin,
 Killaloe
Kerry Ardfert
 Kildare 1551
Kildare Kildare, Dublin
 Kilfenora see Killaloe
Kilkenny Ossory, Leighlin
 Kilmore 1682

† There are one or two wills which date as early as 1454. The administrations began about 1717.

Killala and Achonry, 1698
 Killaloe and Kilfenora, 1653
King's County, Kildare, Meath,
 Killaloe, Ossory,
 Clonfert
 Leighlin 1682
Leitrim Kilmore, Ardagh
 Limerick 1615
Limerick Limerick, Cashel and
 Emly, Killaloe
 Lismore see Waterford
 Lismore Peculiar of, 1767
Londonderry, Derry, Connor,
 Armagh
Longford Ardagh, Meath
Louth Drogheda, Armagh,
 Clogher
Mayo Tuam, Killala and
 Achonry
 Meath 1572
Meath Meath, Kilmore, Armagh
 Kildare
Monaghan Clogher
 Newry and Mourne, exempt juris-
 dictions, 1727
 Ossory 1581
Queen's County, Leighlin, Ossory,
 Kildare, Dublin
 Raphoe 1684
Roscommon, Elphin, Tuam, Clon-
 fert, Ardagh
 Ross see Cork
Sligo Killala, Elphin, Ardagh
Tipperary Cashel, Killaloe,
 Waterford, Lismore
 Tuam 1648
Tyrone Armagh, Derry, Clogher
 Waterford and Lismore, 1648
Waterford, Waterford & Lismore,
 Peculiar of Lismore
Westmeath, Meath, Ardagh
Wexford Ferns, Dublin
Wicklow Dublin, Leighlin, Ferns

It may be noted that the *Cavan* testamentary records comprise the Kilmore and Ardagh dioceses. The original Wills begin in 1682, and the Will books and Act books in 1693, but with some gaps. Those of the *Meath* diocese, formerly at Clongill extend from 1572, and the Will books from 1667 to 1858. The *Ballina* records had sustained considerable damage it is said, from the French occupation of Killala, their original place of deposit. The wills commence in 1698, will books 1799, and grant books 1798. The *Tuam* wills, comprising those of *Tuam*, *Clonsfert* and *Elphin* are in good order and condition.

Fuller particulars of the minor records in each of these are given in the 4th report, app. No. 5, p. 30; as may be imagined the wills are nothing like so numerous as those in the English courts. Thus, those of Armagh diocese 1667-1846 number 8,509; those of Clogher, 1658-1846 some 5,646, while for Drogheda, a part of Armagh Diocese, from 1687 to 1846, there are but 1,001. The will indexes are now complete to 1858.

Marriages Licences must not be forgotten and it should be noted that the Public Record Office possesses an excellent modern index to those of the Dublin Courts.

A series of wills and deeds has been excerpted from the Inquisitions and is contained in a set of forty-two volumes with an index nominum

prepared by the Irish Record Commission. Wills, dealing with real estate were frequently not proved but recorded at the Registry of Deeds office in Henrietta Street, from 1708.

Down Survey : A catalogue of the maps is printed in Vol I. of the Irish record commission reports. It must be remembered that they are accompanied by schedules which give the names of owners in 1641. The books of survey and distribution contain also the names of the persons to whom the land was afterwards given.

The *Fines*, unlike the English feet of fines do not begin until 1576, they extend to 1834; an early index, however, carries back the entries to 1512. *Recoveries* begin in 1590, and end at the same date, 1834. A calendar of those in the palatinate of Tipperary, 1664-1715, is given the D.K. report, v., p. 41. Since 1834, Fines and Recoveries have been succeeded by disentailing deeds enrolled in Chancery, and a Calendar printed for reign of William IV.

The *Memoranda Rolls* of the Exchequer, extend from Edward I to George III. Manuscript calendars of the earlier ones were made by the record commissioners. The manuscripts of the late James Ferguson are in the record office and include extracts of the more interesting entries and incomplete indexes to the leading names and places.

The *Plea Rolls* of the courts from Edward I.

to Elizabeth have been calendered in manuscript as to the earlier period by the record commission.

The *Pipe Rolls*, Henry III. to George II. are unindexed. Catalogues of these and the *Plea Rolls* are in vol. II. of the record commission reports.

Of *Hearth Money Rolls*, a few of the period 1666 to 1680 exist, and contain lists of the householders on whom taxes were levied.

The *Incumbrance Rolls* contain enrolments in full, of deeds forming charges on the property of Roman Catholic owners under the statute of Queen Anne, c. 6, and commence in 1704. Many deeds of earlier date are included.

The *Liber Munerum publicorum Hiberniae* was issued in two volumes in 1853, and an index thereto was printed in the 9th report of the deputy keeper.

In the same reports continued from one to another, is a valuable calendar of *Fiants*, which correspond to English signet bills, for the reigns of Henry VIII to Elizabeth; full indexes are added.

Some particulars of the *Consistorial* records of Dublin, Glendalough and Kildare are given in the 9th report, and in the 20th, 23rd and 24th, is a calendar of the Christ Church deeds which were deposited in the Public Record office in 1872.

No student of Irish family history can afford to overlook the recently published appendix to the 29th Report of the Irish Registrar General, which contains a special report on surnames in Ireland

by Mr. R. E. Matheson, and can be obtained from the Queen's printers for a few pence. This valuable document gives a list of the 100 most common Irish surnames and notes on their derivation and etymology. What will prove generally useful is a table giving a list of all the surnames occurring at least 5 times in the birth indexes for 1890. These number about 2500, and particulars are given as to the districts in which they are found.

On the following page we give a table of the 50 commoner surnames in each of the three kingdoms with the estimated numbers thereof in 1853, 1863, and 1890. Names common to all the three kingdoms are printed in small capitals; those common to only two of them appear in italics.

It will be seen that of the first class there are but seven, which we range thus:—

ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
1 Smith	1 Smith	5 Smith
6 Brown	3 Brown	26 Wilson
9 Clark	4 Thomson	32 Clarke
12 Wilson	8 Wilson	36 Brown
16 Thompson	18 Clark	37 Martin
23 White	41 White	41 Thompson
31 Martin	48 Martin	50 White

Of names common to two out of the three countries this list is still shorter. Of English names, Johnson, Watson, Walker, Taylor, Allen and Allan are common also to Scotland, and Hughes and Moore to Ireland. Campbell belongs to Scotland and Ireland only.

Some ten or twelve names in the English list

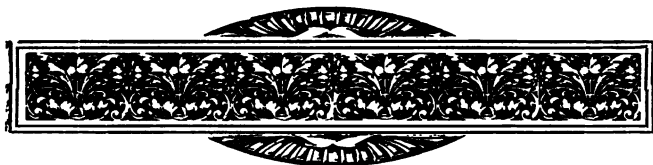
ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
Populat'n	18,404,421	Populat'n	3,101,345	Populat'n	4,717,959
1	SMITH 253,600	SMITH	44,240	Murphy	62,600
2	Jones 242,100	M'Donald	36,600	Kelly	55,900
3	Williams 159,900	BROWN	33,800	Sullivan	43,600
4	Davis and Davis 157,300	THOMSON	31,200	Walsh	41,700
5	Taylor, S 124,400	Robertson	31,200	SMITH	33,700
6	BROWN 105,600	Stewart	30,600	O'Brien	33,400
7	Thomas 94,000	Campbell, I	30,200	Byrne	33,300
8	Evans 93,000	Wilson	29,300	Ryan	32,000
9	CLARK and CLARKE 88,800	Anderson	26,500	Connor	31,200
10	Roberts 78,400	Scott	22,400	O'Neill	29,100
11	Johnson, S 69,500	Miller	21,400	Reilly	29,000
12	WILSON 65,800	McKenzie	21,300	Doyle	23,000
13	Robinson 66,700	Reid	19,700	McCarthy	22,300
14	Wright 62,700	Ross	19,000	Gallagher	21,800
15	Wood 61,200	M'Kay	18,700	Doherty	20,800
16	THOMPSON 60,600	Johnson, E	18,000	Kennedy	19,900
17	Hall 60,400	Murray	17,900	Lynch	19,800
18	Green 59,400	CLARK, E	17,400	Murray	19,600
19	Walker 59,300	Paterson	17,700	Quinn	18,200
20	Hughes 59,000	Young	17,600	Moore, E	17,700
21	Edwards 58,100	Fraser	17,500	McLaughlin	17,500
22	Lewis 58,000	M'Lean	16,800	Carroll	17,400
23	WHITE 56,400	Henderson	16,500	Conolly	17,000
24	Turner 56,300	Mitchell	16,100	Daly	17,000
25	Jackson 55,800	Morrison	15,700	Conell	16,600
26	Hill 52,200	Cameron	15,300	WILSON	16,300
27	Harris 51,900	Watson, E	15,000	Dunne	16,300
28	Cooper 48,400	Walker, E	14,600	Brennan	16,000
29	Harrison 47,200	Taylor, E	14,400	Burke	15,900
30	Ward 45,700	M'Leod	14,300	Collins	15,700
31	MARTIN 43,900	Ferguson	13,200	Campbell, S	15,600
32	Baker 43,600	Duncan	12,900	CLARKE	15,400
33	Morris 43,400	Gray	12,700	Johnston	15,200
34	James 43,100	Davidson	12,600	Hughes, E	14,900
35	King 42,300	Hunter	12,200	Farrell	14,700
36	Morgan 41,000	Hamilton	12,000	Fitzgerald	14,700
37	Allen, S 40,500	Kerr	11,700	BROWN	14,600
38	Moore, I 39,300	Grant	11,400	MARTIN	14,600
39	Parker 39,100	M'Intosh	11,400	Maquire	14,400
40	Cook 38,100	Graham	11,200	Nolan	14,300
41	Price 37,900	WHITE	11,100	Flynn	14,300
42	Phillips 37,900	Allan, E	10,900	THOMPSON	14,200
43	Shaw 36,500	Simpson	10,700	Callaghan	14,000
44	Bennett 35,800	M'Gregor	10,400	O'Donnell	13,900
45	Lee 35,200	Munro	10,300	Duffy	13,600
46	Watson, S 34,800	Sinclair	10,200	Mahoney	13,500
47	Griffiths 34,800	Bell	10,100	Boyle	13,000
48	Carter 33,400	MARTIN	10,000	Healy	13,000
49		Russell	9,500	Shea	13,000
50		Gordon	9,500	WHITE	13,000

will readily be recognized as mostly belonging to Wales, and we may compare below the five common names of each of the four countries :—

ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
1 Smith	Jones	Smith	Murphy
2 Taylor	Williams	M'Donald	Kelly
3 Brown	Davis	Brown	Sullivan
4 Clark	Thomas	Thomson	Walsh
5 Johnson	Evans	Robertson	Smith

It will be seen from this list that out of the five predominant surnames in England, three are derived from occupations, whilst elsewhere, those of patronymic origin are most prevalent.

The English Registrar General treated each variant as forming a distinct surname, but in our comparative table, the names of Clarke and Clark, Davies and Davis, thus reducing the fifty to but forty-eight, are classed together, which places them very high up in the order of frequency. Clark, etc., stands very high up, being 9th in the English list, in Scotland 18th, but in Ireland is as low down as 32. Perhaps these figures may indicate approximately the state of education in the three countries at the period when the name Clark was utilized as a surname. A larger proportion of the population is classed under the fifty common names in Scotland and Ireland than is the case in England, though the want of variety in surnames is probably more conspicuous in Wales than in any other part of the United Kingdom.



AMERICAN GENEALOGY.

*Add to page 188-189:—*A marked characteristic of American as distinguished from English genealogy is the frequent practice of tracing all descendants when compiling a family history. The English genealogist rarely records the descendants of the daughters of a house. The American on the other hand often devotes much labour to tracing out the female branches. Necessarily, an American pedigree will, as a rule, interest a far wider circle than an English one. The obvious reason for this difference is that in England we have facilities for tracing pedigrees back to an early period which Americans do not possess, consequently, while an Englishman devotes his energy to deducing his ancestry from as early a date as possible, an American finds the principal outlet for his energy in recording the descents of his collateral relatives.

It must be remembered by the investigator that record searching in the United States differs

very considerably from the same pursuit in the old country. For one thing, it does not require such special knowledge since Americans possess no ancient records in contracted Latin or Norman French and in handwritings long since obsolete. Practically they have few records much more than two hundred and fifty years old, and even these, of course, exist only in the Eastern States. For their earlier family history, Americans must come to England, and they have, obviously, an equal interest with ourselves in all British records of an earlier date than the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Necessarily, from the fact that in the United States there are many settlers of German and other foreign origin, many Americans will need to seek for their origin on the continent of Europe.

The fact that the United States consists of a series of federated commonwealths, deprives our American kindred of the advantage of such institutions as Herald's College, or the Public Record Office. Their public documents are, necessarily, scattered over a wider field, and this doubtless involves the searcher in a greater amount of labour than falls to English students. Moreover, Americans are at a disadvantage in that they have no national institution where the pedigrees of their leading families can be recorded.

The American will be careful to consult the various county records in each State, more

especially the registers of probate of wills, and the registers of deeds of land, not a few of which date back to the days of the early emigrants. As will be seen later on, some of these records have been printed by authority. The County Clerk is the person to whom enquiries should be addressed, and it is pleasing to be able to say that many of these officials are very willing to aid the student's searches.

Some of the American records suffered greatly from the Civil War, and this was notably the case in the Southern States.

The genealogist will also derive much help from the numerous town and local histories, which, in some instances, have been produced under the direction and at the expense of the local authority.

Registers of baptisms, deaths and marriages, as in England, are an obvious sources of information, but they are not upon a uniform system as here, and it must often prove a troublesome task to trace out their custody. Many of them have been printed in the *New England Register* and other similar publications.

*Add to page 189-190:—*It may be well to mention that "New England" includes the six states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. Historical and genealogical inquiry appears to be

most advanced in these states which are amongst the oldest settlements of America. The following list of the principal historical societies in New England with dates of their institution may be of use to both American and English students.

Massachusetts Historical Society, 1791.

*Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., 1821.

New England Historic Genealogical Society,
Boston, Mass., 1845.

Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society,
Dorchester, Mass, 1843.

Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton,
Mass., 1854.

The Prince Society, Boston, Mass., 1858.

Canton Historical Society, Canton, Mass.,

Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me., 1822.

Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence,
1822.

New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord,
1823.

Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, 1825.

New Haven Historical Society, New Haven,
Ct, 1862.

Old Residents' Historical Society of Lowell,
1868.

New London County Historical Society, New
London Ct., 1871.

*The value of the library of this society may be judged from the fact that in 1893 it numbered upwards of 20,000 volumes, and at least 50,000 pamphlets, mostly historical.

Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, 1838.
Middlebury Historical Society, Middlebury,
Vt., 1843.

Nashua Historical Society, Nashua, New
Hants, 1870.

Out of New England must be named :—

New York Historical Society, established 1804.

American Antiquarian Society, 1812.

Con. Valley Hist. Soc., Springfield, Mass.

Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.

*Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, 1876

State Historical Library of Wisconsin.

South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston,
1855.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical
Society, Cleveland, Ohio, 1867.

Southern Historical Society.

Weymouth Historical Society, Weymouth,
Mass.

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.

New Jersey Historical Society, Trenton.

Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington, Del.

Newport Historical Society.

Huguenot Society of America, N.Y. City, 1883.

Though not in the United States, we may mention
the following :—

Nova Scotia Historical Society, Halifax.

* Library has 2,000 volumes and 32,000 pamphlets.

New Brunswick Historical Society, St. Johns,
N.B., 1874.

A separate index to Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of the first settlers in New England has also been issued.

There are several works of a general character which must be specially mentioned here. First of all there is the "*America Heraldica*," dealing with the arms of prominent American families, who emigrated between 1600 and 1800.

Whilst referring to the subject of heraldry, it may be well to again repeat that only those are entitled to use armorial bearings who can show a descent in the male line from a grantee of a coat of arms. The occurrence of a surname in some catalogues of coats of arms, such as Burke's *General Armoury*, often means nothing, and indeed worse than nothing. This warning is very necessary even in England, and still more so in America. Ignorance of the laws which govern the use of coat armour has led many English and Americans to assume shields to which they have not the slightest right, and cases have been known of American gentlemen appropriating even the coronets and supporters of English peers.

"*American Ancestry*" gives the descents in the male line of those Americans whose fathers

N

were settled in the United States before the declaration of Independence in 1776. A volume entitled: "Americans of Royal Descent," has been compiled by Charles H. Browning, and reached the second edition in 1891.

Rupp's collection of thirty thousand names of immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1766, should not be overlooked.

Whitmore's Massachusetts Colonial Civil List gives the names and dates of appointments in that State between 1630 and 1774. The same author has issued "Copp's Hill Epitaphs" and "Granary Epitaphs;" these both relate to Boston, Mass. To the same state belong; "Lynn Epitaphs" and "Lynnfield Epitaphs," both by Moulton; "North Beverley Epitaphs" and "Wenham Epitaphs" by Pool, and Blodgett's "Early Settlers of Rowly, Mass." Hammatt's Papers, A to H only, relate to families in Ipswich, Mass. Note also "Vital Record of Rhode Island," 1636 to 1850, by J. N. Arnold, including, it is said, every birth, marriage, and death, with illustrative extracts from wills and inventories.

A valuable article on the sources of Genealogical information in Maryland appeared in the New England Register for October, 1892, p. 403. It appears that in this State, land records are more complete than in any other of the older States. All the early Colonial records, i.e.: before 1777 are

preserved at Annapolis. Information from Maryland records can be procured from the following offices:—for Land Records before 1777, Chief Clerk, Land Office, Annapolis; Wills before 1777, Register of Wills, Annapolis; Early Naturalizations, Clerk of Supreme Court, Annapolis. For information from subsequent records, application must be made at the respective capitals of each county. The parish registers in Maryland are very imperfect, and none date back further than 1690. Otherwise there is a great wealth of information in the records at Annapolis and in the older counties.

*Add to page 190, 191:—*Note that only four numbers of the "Heraldic Journal" were printed in 1865. "Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," gives three generations of settlers before 1690; the "Rhode Island Historical Magazine" is published quarterly at Newport, R.I.

The "Historical Record," a monthly publication devoted principally to the early history of Wyoming valley, published at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The "Vermont Historical Gazette." The "Narragansett Historical Register," which relates to the southern part of Rhode Island, a quarterly publication edited by J. K. Arnold, at Hamilton, R.I. The "Oneida Historical Society's Trans-

actions." "Genealogical notes relating to New York and New England families," by S. V. Talcott. O'Callaghan's "Lists of Marriage Licences, issued in the Province of New York before 1784," was issued in 1860. "Contributions for the genealogies of the first settlers of the ancient county of Albany for 1630 to 1800," compiled by Jonathan Pearson in 1872.

Hinman's "First Settlers of Connecticut" reaches the letter H only.

For Pennsylvania, in addition to the works already named, see Clyde's "Genealogies of the Scotch-Irish of Northampton County, Pennsylvania" and Egle's "Pennsylvania Genealogies, Scotch-Irish and German."

*Add to page 188, 189:—*Many registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths have been printed in the pages of the New England Register.

"Maine Wills," by W. M. Sargeant, A.M., contains a series of authenticated transcripts of the wills belonging to the State of Maine for the period 1640 to 1760. The volume is furnished with full indexes.

The following serials may also be noted:—"American Bookseller," New York; "Queries," Buffalo, New York; "American Antiquarian," Chester, Wisconsin; "Historical Magazine,"

Bangor, Me.; "The Maine Genealogist"; The Historical Journal," Williamsfort, Pa.; "Notes and Queries," Hillsborough, Manchester Co., N.H.

Add to page 192, 193:—Four volumes of the biographical notices of deceased members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society coming down to 1862, have been issued.

For particulars of the early alumni of Yale College, 1701 to 1745, see Dexter's "Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College," published in one volume. Sibley's "Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Harvard University," in three volumes, covers the period 1642 to 1689. and its author bequeathed a considerable sum of money to continue the work.

Volumes relating to Dartmouth, Williams Bowdoin, Amherst and Middlesburg Colleges, and Wesleyan University have also been published.

Add to page 193, 194:—Several blank forms have been designed for the purpose of obtaining genealogical and biographical particulars of the various living members of a family. Either of those known as Putnam's blank or Derby's blank, published by the Salem Press, will be found of great assistance. These are of course to be distinguished from Avery's or Whitmore's Ancestral Tablets already described.



FOREIGN GENEALOGY.

THERE has probably been no period of our history when foreigners have not settled amongst us, and consequently it will often happen that genealogists will require to trace the pedigrees of persons who bear foreign names and are of foreign origin. Possibly the alien subsidy rolls in the public record office may be of service in indicating who were considered foreigners in the Middle Ages, but it will rarely be possible for their descendants to trace back to this early date, and certainly hopeless to think of identifying them with their continental origin. Naturally most of these early emigrants came from France or the Netherlands. As to the latter, the immigration of Flemish weavers said to have taken place in the time of Edward III will at once occur to the reader. At a later date there were many settlements of Dutchman, more especi-

ally in London and the Eastern counties. The registers of the Dutch church in Austin Friars, London, and those at Norwich, have been printed by Mr. Moens, and must be borne in mind by the searcher. Others of course are still in manuscript.

Of the French immigrations the best known is that of the Huguenot refugees in the seventeenth century. Many of these families have attained prominence in their adopted country, and a considerable number of Huguenot pedigrees have been printed. It must be remembered that a Huguenot society is in existence and its published transactions will of course be consulted by those who are interested in these families. A specially useful work will be the volume edited by Mr. W. Page, for this society, which contains a list of about 5,000 denizations and naturalizations granted to aliens in England during the reigns of Henry VII to Elizabeth, i.e., from 1509 to 1603.

The French revolution of a hundred years ago was responsible for another immigration to this country, while commercial activity in recent years, has been the peaceful means of many foreigners settling amongst us. They of course, are to be found principally in our manufacturing towns, and in a marked degree in London.

Private acts of parliament naturalizing these aliens must be consulted for information respecting them; they will sometimes give a clue to their

origin. And the registers of the various foreign congregations such as the Austin Friars Dutch Church, just referred to, are indispensable sources of information. These records of course, deal with the history of these families since their settlement here; to trace their previous history is obviously a far more difficult matter. Continental countries pay much attention to the subject to genealogy and no doubt any family of position which can trace the place of origin of the immigrant ancestor may hope to work out its early pedigree in much the same way as if it had been wholly English. Only the place of enquiry is changed.

Assistance may be obtained from a small work by Von Eberstein, published at Berlin in 1890, by Mitscher & Röstell, entitled "Hand- und Adressbuch der Genealogen und Heraldiker;" this book professes to name for each country in Europe, Portugal and Turkey excepted, the best known genealogists and heralds, with the books they have written. The first part dealt with Germany and Austria; the second part gives 62 pages to Holland and Belgium, 45 to France, 37 to England, 31 to Switzerland, and 27 to Italy; the remaining countries having less space allotted to them.

A very useful heraldic book of reference, of the same character as Burke's General Armoury, is a work by Rietstap, entitled "Armorial Général;"

it will afford a clue to the country where any name of apparent foreign origin may be found, but whether it is of any greater authority as to the authenticity of the coats-of-arms included we are unable to say. It professes to deal only with families entitled to hereditary honours, so that in England, for instance, no families under the rank of a baronet are included.

FORTEM
POSCE ANIMUM.



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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 226, line 18, *for* "their," *read* "the."
- 265, line 15, *for* "anthopology," *read* "anthropology."
- 292, under Salop, after Ryland, *add* *
- 341, *add* "The Parliamentary History of the Principality of Wales," by W. R. Williams, Brecknock, 1895.
- 360, line 12, *for* "effects," *read* "affects."

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